The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Fighting on Monday North of the Loire.

Occupation of Evreux by the German Army.

Seventy Thousand Germans in Amiens.

The People of Paris Disposed to Make Peace.

Obstinacy of the Tours Government Denounced.

A More Pacific Feeling on the Eastern Question.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Fighting on the Loire on Monday—Conflicting Statements—Occupation of Evreux by the Germans—The Situation at Le Mans.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—The French yesterday attacked the German forces at Beaune, between Montargis and Pithiviers, and were repulsed. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was present and directed operations. A thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the country between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is said the French were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and one cannon.

THE IMPENDING GREAT BATTLE.

Private French advices say that a great conflict between the opposing forces, to the number of 200,000 men, is likely to occur immediately in the Southern Department. The Prussians are within twelve miles of Tours, the seat of the French Provisional Government.

WEST OF PARIS.

The following dispatch has just been received from Evreux, the capital of the Department of Eure, dated yesterday: The Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. This evening they were driven toward the village of Villars by the Gardes Mobile, who retreated in turn when reinforcements came up for the enemy.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29, via BERLIN.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN is near Le Mans, where KERATRY has a French force of 27,000 men.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—JAURES has been appointed to the command of the army lately under KERATRY.

Keratry Resigns in Presence of the Enemy—He Makes Threats Against Gambetta.

TOURS, Nov. 29.—Gen. KERATRY sent in his resignation in the presence of the enemy. He threatens GAMBETTA with a council of war, and accuses Gen. LOVERDO of treason.

A Fight Near Pithiviers—Bourbaki—A Contradiction.

TOURS, Nov. 29.—The *Gazette de France* reports that Gen. LARCHERON successfully engaged the Germans near Pithiviers. Gen. BOURBAKI has assumed command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The English journals contradict the report they published yesterday that the French had been driven from Ladonmasieres, and a French General had been captured. The French still hold the place, and no fight has occurred there.

Retreat of the French from Amiens—King William's Dispatch—Seventy Thousand Germans Occupy the City.

LILLE, Nov. 29.—The retreat of the Army of the North from Amiens was made in an orderly manner. A Prussian officer, captured before Amiens, says the German plan is to attack Lille and Dunkirk.

THE FIGHT OF MONDAY.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—King WILLIAM has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA, which is just given to the public:

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Yesterday Gen. MANTEUFFEL, with a portion of the First Army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost 1,000 in killed and wounded, and 700 as prisoners. The Prussian loss was comparatively unimportant.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens.

Rout of Menotti Garibaldi's Force Confirmed—The Paris and Strasbourg Railroad Restored—Popular Sentiment of Paris for Peace—Trochu Makes a Decree.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Official despatches from Gen. Von WERDER confirm the report of the defeat of the Garibaldians at Pasques on Saturday last, and their disorderly flight. Gen. Von WERDER followed up his success on the next day by turning the position to which the French had retreated, falling on their rear and inflicting a loss of about 400 killed. The French retreated in two directions. The Prussian losses did not exceed fifty killed.

PRUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Prussians have reopened the Paris and Strasbourg Railway to Chelles, ten miles east of Paris. They completed a new road around the tunnel near Chelles, which had been destroyed by the French, and now the facilities for transporting reinforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are vastly increased.

THE ART AND OTHER COLLECTIONS OF PARIS.

The Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin, have petitioned the British Government to interpose and save the literary, art and scientific collections in Paris from destruction.

FEELING IN PARIS.

The latest Paris journals bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who, they say, denounce the obstinacy of the Tours Government. Gen. TROCHU denies the truth of the statement that he intends to banish 10,000 Parisians because of the scarcity of provisions. A dispatch has been received here from Berlin announcing that Prince WITGENSTEIN, the Russian military agent in Paris, has been forbidden by Gen. TROCHU to leave the city, for fear he will betray its desperate condition.

The German Loan—Commercial Interests of Germany in Lorraine—Swiss Neutrality—A French Cruiser After New-Orleans German Steamers.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Of the new Prussian loan 50,000,000 thalers are to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. The *Consortium* has made bids for 31,000,000 of the loan; and, pending concession, the remainder is offered at 95.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A committee of the English bankers held a meeting, last night, and resolved to offer to take the entire new loan of 100,000,000 of thalers just authorized by the North German Parliament.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A Berlin telegram says: "The German manufacturers will hold a convention at Mannheim early next month to consider the commercial changes required by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine."

NEUTRALITY IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—Belgium asks for the neutralization of Dunkirk. It is said that the Empress of the French has been in this city since Monday.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

BERNE, Nov. 29.—Citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French armies.

A FRENCH CRUISER.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The French man-of-war Tolleman has been seen cruising in the track of the German steamer sailing from New-Orleans to Bremen, via Havana.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH RUSSIA.

Reported Withdrawal of the Gortschakoff Note—Pacific Indications at the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is officially stated in the *Telegraph*, this morning, that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit her proposition to the decision of the Conference.

FEELING AMONG FINANCIERS.

The feeling today in money circles is pacific. The *Times*, this morning, in its article on the situation, says: "Desiring peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees, and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, a violation of which we cannot acquiesce in." The *Times* gives conspicuous place to a number of contributions, insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea, or a declaration of war.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. RYLANDS, member of Parliament for Warrington, at a public meeting last night, made a speech deprecating a declaration of war against Russia without the concurrence of the other parties to the treaty of 1856.

PREPARATIONS FOR EARLY ACTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—It is reported here that recent declarations from St. Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European Powers for early action.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Unity—Austria Congratulates Prussia—The Swedish Minister to the United States—The Recent Newspaper Seizures in Rome—Censure of the Italian Ministry.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Austrian Government has congratulated Prussia on the accomplishment of the union of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse and Wurtemberg with the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—By the provisions of the new North German Constitution, Prussia has only seventeen out of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the Confederation. From this fact it is generally inferred the future policy of Germany will be peace....A dispatch has been received here announcing that the Hamburg American Company's steamer *Hammonia* will not sail for New-York at present. She is detained, leaky.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.—Mr. STREEDEN, the Ambassador in this City from Sweden and Norway, goes to Washington in the same capacity.

FLORENCE, Nov. 29.—The Italian Ministry is severely censured on all hands for authorizing the seizure of those journals which published the Papal Encyclical.

Opening of the Greek Exhibition—Release of Supposed Fenians in England.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Greek Industrial Exhibition was opened at Athens, on Sunday last, by the King and Queen, with great ceremony....The supposed Fenians, WELSH and BOUCHER, who were recently arrested at Manchester, have been discharged.

THE CHARITABLE DOCTORS.

Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Anniversary Dinner at Delmonico's Last Evening.

The New-York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men gave their anniversary dinner at Delmonico's last evening. It was well attended, over 200 medical gentlemen being present, and the entertainment, which was in DELMONICO's best style, was all that could be desired. After the cloth was removed, the doors were opened and the ladies were admitted, when the President, Dr. O. WHITE, delivered his address, stating that this was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Society. He recommended to the attention of the members the statistics of the past year, which would be found upon the table. He remarked that there was present this evening a gentleman, Dr. DELAFIELD, through whose instrumentality the Society had been established, and who rejoiced with its members that it had been so successful in so much good. Referring to these annual reunions, he said that they had been instrumental in advancing the science of medicine in a wonderful degree, and it was at one of these dinners that the suggestion was first made which led subsequently to the establishment of the Academy of Medicine in this City. He was gratified to say that there was not an original member of this Association who had ever turned back from the good work, but continued to contribute to its welfare while living, and frequently made provisions for its objects in his will. This was a noble charity, which was a portion of the attention of all medical men, and he hoped that it would prosper in the future as it had in the past.

The annual statement of the Society shows a balance in the Treasury Sept. 13, 1869, of $4,844 28.

The members of the Society now number 126, of whom 108 are for life, and twenty-five annual subscribers. The benefactors number thirty-three, of whom one is a layman. The Society extends its aid to six widows and three children of its deceased members. Annual members pay an initiation fee of $10, and $10 dues, in semi-annual payments; or $100 paid at one time constitutes a member for life.

The first toast was:

The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Based on the Divine injunction, it appeals alike to our duty and our sympathies; conferring security in prosperity and affording aid in adversity.

To which no response was made, the band playing, rather inappropriately, the "Pirate's Chorus."

The second toast was:

The United States of America—The Medical Profession, inheriting the patriotism of RUSH and of WARREN, proclaims its devotion to the Republic, and confides in her statesmen to maintain her honor and liberty.

To this Judge PITKEBROOT responded in a very humorous manner, and referring to the statesmen of the present age, remarked that there were false notions of statesmanship now, and that men were selected for prominent positions who had not the ability or the standing to rule. The fault with France at the present day was that her statesmen were at fault, and if we were not careful we would be placed in a very critical condition by the neglect to select men of ability for positions in our Government. The speaker in conclusion referred to the condition of our national finances, and held that it was absurd to undertake to pay off the debt incurred by the war in this generation, and that it would be much better to fund it at a lower rate of interest.

Rev. Dr. CROOSBY spoke in response to the third toast, which was as follows:

The Learned Professions: Divinity, Law and Medicine—Distinct as vocations, but linked in the support of religion, justice and humanity.

The remaining toasts were replied to by Judge CLERKE, Dr. JOHN MOORE, United States Navy; CHARLTON LEWIS and Dr. EDWARD R. PEASLEE. The toasts were as follows:

The Surgeons of the United States Army and Navy—Fearless in danger and steadfast in duty amid the perils of the fight and the war of elements, they are our honored colleagues in the advancement of medical science.

Commerce—The pioneer of civilization; the patron of Science and the Arts; the keystone of Christian philanthropy.

The Press—A stream essential to the growth of a free people. May its waters flow pure from their source, and in their course remain uncontaminated.

Whereupon

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

The assemblage broke up at a late hour, the members of the Society and their guests evidently enjoying the occasion, and resolved to continue their contributions to its success.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Lorcas at Sea—More Insurgent Leaders Captured—Cuban Ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Sentenced to the Garrote—A Blunder Bonded.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The American schooner Frank Palmer, from Batabanal, for Key West, was lost at sea on Friday last. The crew were saved....Col. BARRIOS, Gen. CAVADA's Chief of Staff, has been captured by the Cuban forces near Cienfuegos....The Spanish gun-boat *Alavesa* is ashore at Ensenada de Cochinas. The cannon was removed to lighten the vessel, with the hope of getting her off; but the effort to haul her into deep water was abandoned, and it is believed now that she will prove a total loss. The cannon has arrived at Cienfuegos....Col. CABRERA, an insurgent leader, who had command of the party belonging to JESUS DEL SOL during the severe illness of that famous chief, surrendered himself and his men yesterday....CHRISTOBAL MENDIOLEA, the Ex-Cuban Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and formerly editor of the Havana *Siglo*, was captured at Quasimas, and is among those lately sentenced to death by the garrote, as leaders of the rebellion. Col. MARIN reports the fifty insurgents were killed in the engagement in which MENDIOLEA was captured....*La Integridad Nacional*, a newspaper published in Madrid, recently contained a series of foul slanders against FRANCIS SANVALLE, the celebrated naturalist and owner of the Regla Slating Foundry. The slanders were that SANVALLE was an insurgent General, that he had assassinated eleven Spaniards, that he then caused a fire of faggots to be built, on which were placed the bodies of his victims, and that when the torch was applied himself and his band danced around the blazing mass. SANVALLE is incapable of such barbarities. He is an American, far advanced in years, devoted to his science, and has never meddled in the revolution. Throughout the island he is much respected because of his accomplishments, and has a high standing in social and scientific circles.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Advices from Nassau report the arrivals there of the American men-of-war *Tuscarora* and *Pilgrim*, Nov. 21. Two boats, containing fourteen men, from Cuba, had arrived at Nassau.

The Execution of Adolfo Varona, Private Secretary of Gen. Quesada—Full Particulars—Important Dispatches to the Provisional Government Taken from his Person.

From a private letter received from Havana we have particulars of the last movements of Col. ADOLFO VARONA, whose execution by Spanish guerrillas was briefly noticed by telegraph. Col. VARONA left this port on the 4th of October last by the steamer *Virginia*, bound for Curacoa, in company with Gen. QUESADA, having previously arrived with him in this City from Cuba. On arrival at that place VARONA was commissioned to take dispatches of the highest importance to the Provisional Government in Cuba. For the purpose of discussing himself, a small sloop was chartered to convey him to the coast of Cuba, where he reached after an uneventful voyage. Dressed as a simple laborer, he made his way through the Spanish lines mounted on a horse he purchased the day after his arrival; and when challenged he showed a passport which he had obtained from a fisherman for sa and the promise of returning it within fourteen days. On the fourth day of his travel, while visiting in a hut situated in a sugar plantation in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, he was set upon by several of the hands who had seen his passport and knew the man whom he represented himself to be. They forthwith called in some Spanish guerrillas, and he was shot dead on the spot. The dispatches he carried were found secreted in the lining of his coat, were seized and forwarded at once to the Captain-General, DE RODAS, at Havana, in whose hands they are at the present moment.

SKETCH OF VARONA.

ADOLFO VARONA was born in 1836, at Puerto Principe, of wealthy and respected parents. In his eighteenth year he went to study medicine at Paris, and after walking the Hospital Maison Dieu, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of chemical surgery, he graduated as an M. D. In addition to this, he distinguished himself as a linguist, speaking and writing several languages with elegance. At the commencement of the revolution in Cuba, he offered his services to QUESADA, who accepted him gratefully, and they afterward became firm friends. In the army he performed the double functions of Colonel and Surgeon, and showed great courage and skill in both departments. On his recent arrival in Cuba he addressed a letter to a friend at New-York, commencing, "I write this in Cuba Libre." This letter was handed to the Captain of the ship, with instructions to post it at Jamaica, and in due course it has reached here. Many erroneous reports have been spread in Cuba and this City as to the identity of VARONA. The telegram gave his name as BARRETTA, but subsequently corrected it; and the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, states the name as A. VARONA. It was also reported that it was LOUIS VARONA, brother of CHARLES, the leader of the insurrection in Camaguey.

THE EAST.

Railroad Opening in Northern New-Hampshire—Convocation of Farmers at Concord, N. H.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Case.

LANCASTER, N. H., Nov. 29.—An extra train of ten cars from Plymouth, with a large party of excursionists on board to attend the opening of the railroad to this place, arrived at noon, bringing many prominent railroad men from this State and from Massachusetts, under the superintendence of President LYON. A large concourse of people assembled at the depot to welcome the train. A procession was formed under the direction of HENRY O. KENT, and marched to the Lancaster House, where a dinner was served to the guests. The day is stormy, but all the arrangements are going off well.

CONCORD, N. H. Nov. 29.—The annual meeting of the farmers of this State met in Angelos Hall this morning; MOSES HUMPHREY, President of the State Board of Agriculture, presiding. Major JONES welcomed the Convention in a brief speech. The President delivered an address, relating mainly to the history of the State Board and its objects. Agricultural subjects were then taken up and discussed. About 200 farmers were present.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Boston Hartford and Erie Railroad case was before the District Court today, by special assignment, on a question of jurisdiction, arising out of the petition of certain creditors of the corporation, for a decree in bankruptcy. After an argument of counsel the case was adjourned over.

Boston Bank Statement—Fire at Concord, N. H.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The following is a weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$47,350,000
Loans	149,021,000
Specie	2,567,300
Legal-tenders	12,010,100
Due from other banks	17,[illegible]
Due to other banks	18,724,000
Deposits	68,[illegible]
Circulation	4,[illegible]

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—The old building known as the Methodist Institute, erected for a house of worship by the Congregational Society in 1751, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000.

Presbyterian Church and Chapel at Rye—Laying of the Corner-Stone.

RYE, Nov. 29.—The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church was laid here this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people. The services were held in the old church, previous to the ceremony, when addresses were made by Rev. Drs. DICKINSON and ADAMS, of New-York, and the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. W. BAIRD, who gave a brief historical account of the congregation. The audience then repaired to the site of the new building and witnessed the laying of the corner-stone. The Memorial Chapel, now being erected by Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, adjoining the church, is nearly completed, and much admired. The whole cost of these improvements is nearly $100,000.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Convention of the North-western Association at Detroit—Susan B. Anthony and Celia M. Burleigh on the Stand—A Speech by the Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—The annual Convention of the North-western Woman's Suffrage Association was held at Young Men's Hall this morning. The attendance was small, but embraced many of the most prominent engaged in the movement. Mrs. M. A. HAZLETT, of Hillsdale, Mich., the President of the Association, occupied the chair. Upon the platform were seated SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CELIA M. BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn, LILLIE PECKHAM, of Milwaukee, Judge WAITE, of Chicago, and several other prominent personages. Delegations were present from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and it is thought that other States will be represented before the final adjournment. The first business of importance was the annual address of the President, which was delivered by Mrs. HAZLETT. Committees were appointed on rules, resolutions, appointment of officers, and revision of the constitution. Miss ANTHONY being called for, spoke for a few minutes, urging chiefly that the women engaged in the movement should aim to hold the balance of power between the two great parties of the land, and not content themselves with joining either the Republican or Democratic organization. In this way only, Miss ANTHONY thought, could they secure a real power in the nation and obtain the right as present practically denied them by both parties. She spoke of the experiment that had been tried in Wyoming of giving women the ballot, and characterized it as a complete success, and so with regard to their acting as jurors and in the capacity of Justices and Judges.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M., and the attendance was about the same as in the morning. The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were accepted for purposes of discussion:

Resolved, That under a republican government suffrage is not a privilege merely, but a right of the citizen and a duty.

Resolved, That a citizen of the United States can be rightfully deprived of the suffrage, except for some crime, to be duly adjudged by the peers of the realm, and which can be comprehended and made satisfactory to intelligent minds.

Resolved, That while each State has a right to regulate the qualifications of its voters in accordance with its own limits, a State has a right arbitrarily to exclude whole classes of citizens from the elective franchise; such exclusion is in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That having confidence in the principles and no fear of the results of carrying them into practice, we will continue our efforts to have them incorporated into the legislative action not only of the States but of the nation.

The discussion of these resolutions was participated in by Judge WAITE, of Chicago; G. B. STERNES, of Detroit; LILLIE PECKHAM, of Milwaukee; Mrs. C. C. COLBURN, of Jackson, Mich., and Mrs. BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn.

In the evening addresses were delivered by LILLIE PECKHAM of Milwaukee; ADAM ELDER, of Detroit; Judge BROADWELL, of Chicago, and others.

THE WEST.

Immigration Convention in New-Mexico—An Appeal to the Government for Aid—Cincinnati Liquor-Dealers—Disasters on Lake Michigan.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Nov. 28.—The New-Mexican Immigration Convention assembled in this City today, and effected a permanent territorial organization. Branch societies are to be organized in each County. S. D. ELKINS was elected President; S. M. ASHENFELTER, Secretary; HENRY WETTER, Treasurer, and Capt. ERNE EVERETT, Financial Secretary. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to grant lands for railroads, and for the establishment of public schools. Also for the establishment of an assay office at Santa Fé. There was a light fall of snow here this morning, but it cleared off fine in the afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Messrs. MOHR, SOLOMON & MOHR, liquor-dealers, reported last night as suspended, state emphatically today that though they have asked for some extra accommodations, their paper has, in no case, gone to protest, and that their business is proceeding as usual.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—The bark *Board of Trade* run ashore at this port, last night, and is filled with water. No lives were lost. An Escanaba dispatch says the propeller *Susquehanna*, of the Western Transportation Company, run upon a reef at North Kay, and filled with water. She was loaded with flour and grain from this port. No lives were lost.

All About a Hog—One White Man Killed and Several Negroes Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Last Saturday the neighbors of SIMEON ANDREWS assembled at his house, in Fayette County, Kentucky, to attend a church festival. A difficulty occurred about a dog, which resulted in BENJAMIN BOOT, the only white man present, shooting into the house and wounding several negroes. The negroes returned the fire, and mortally wounded BOOT. Yesterday five of the negroes were arrested, charged with killing BOOT. It is reported that two of the prisoners were captured and hung last night by members of the KU-KLUX Klan.

Gold Discoveries in Mexico—A Rich Placer near Chihuahua.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 28.—A correspondent of the *New-Mexican* of this city, writing from Chihuahua, Mexico, says the people of that State are excited over a new discovery of placer gold, about seventy-five miles from the City of Chihuahua. Don PEDRO GONZALES, the discoverer, with three other men, washed out twenty-three ounces of gold in nine hours. The particles found are round and plump, ranging from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hazelnut. One nugget weighed an ounce. The place is situated in a deep arroyo, 2,000 or 3,000 yards long, and is supplied with water from springs in all parts of the arroyo. The dirt yields from $1 to $3 to the pan.

Compliment to an Editor—Presentation of a Service of Silver.

ELMIRA, Nov. 29.—A large number of the citizens of this place, without distinction of party, met in the dining-saloon of the Hathaway House this evening, and presented a silver service to CHARLES G. FAIRMAN, Esq., editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his editorial life. Ex-Mayor STEPHEN MCDOUGALL presided, and speeches were made by DAVID B. HILL, member of Assembly elect; Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, member of Congress elect; Rev. Dr. COWLES, President of the Female College; CHAS. HAZARD, Esq., editor of the *Elmira Gazette*; GEORGE W. PEART, editor of the Corning *Journal*, and others. The affair was throughout of an exceedingly pleasant character.

Marine Disaster—A Schooner Foundered in a Gale—Rescue of the Crew.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—The schooner *Queen of the West*, Capt. BEATTY, of Philadelphia, from Morehead City for Cardenas, with staves, foundered at sea, in a south-west gale, Nov. 25, sixty miles east-by-south of Cape Lookout. The crew were picked up by the schooner *Francis Ketlane*, from Woods' Hole for Savannah, and brought in to the Capes. The *Queen of the West* took the gale on the night of the 21st. Next morning it was found that the vessel was leaking and water-logged. The sea broke over her, swept away the deck-load, and stove the main-hatch. The crew took to the boats, but remained by the wreck until the afternoon of the 24th, when they were picked up.

THE SOUTH.

The Alabama Traitor—Indignation Meeting at Montgomery—Horse-Racing at New-Orleans.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29.—The meeting last night to express indignation at the course of W. H. SMITH and ARTHUR BINGHAM in refusing to vacate the offices of Governor and Treasurer, was very largely attended. All the speeches were made by Republicans, the principal speaker being Judge MOSES, the defeated Republican candidate for Attorney-General. He said the election was a fair and peaceful one, and that he had already turned over his office to his successful Democratic competitor; and that he did so because he was entitled to it. He denounced the act of blocking the wheels of government as a high-handed usurpation. Several Republican members of the Legislature also spoke in condemnation of SMITH and BINGHAM. Mr. GARLAND, a Republican member from Perry County, offered resolutions, which were adopted, expressing the indignation and disapprobation of the people at the course taken by SMITH and BINGHAM.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned over until to-morrow, after a short session. This morning there are no new developments relative to the Governorship.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—To-day was the second day of the Metairie meet. The hurdle-race was won by *Beacon*, beating *Chalmette*, *Wildcat* and *Jungle-foot*. The second race, club purse $600, mile heats, resulted as follows:

Kildare	1	1
Victory	2	2
Wallace	3	ds
Tamberine	4	3
Donovan	5	4

Time, 1st, 1:42.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 29.—The Silberton Hotel, at Buffalo Gap, was destroyed by fire this morning....JOHN WILSON, residing at Swoope's Depot, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, committed suicide, by taking a dose of morphine.... The snow is nine inches deep on the highland country.

E. M. Yerger Not Yet Tried—Disaster on the Mississippi River—A Curious Case Against the City of Memphis.

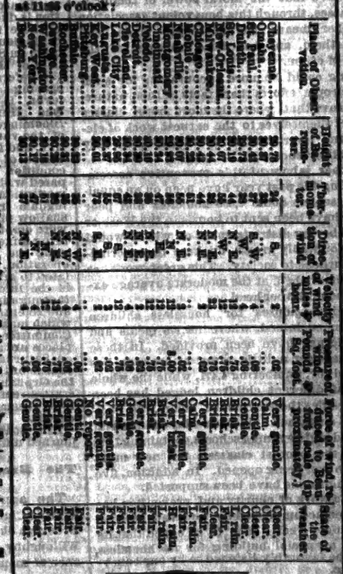
MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—A private dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Appeal*, says that the telegram from Washington stating that YERGER, who killed Col. CRANE, has been imprisoned for life, is untrue. YERGER's trial does not take place till January.

The officers of the *Indiana* report that the steamer *Pudley* is in a sinking condition at Napoleon, Ark., having sprung a leak. She was discharging her cargo, and had her pumps at work.

An interesting case is before the United States Circuit Court here. Last July JOHN F. THOMAS, a white man, was arrested for cohabiting with a negro woman, who, he alleged, was his wife, and was fined by the Recorder. He now brings suit against the city for $25,000 damages. The City Attorney yesterday filed a demurrer, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction as to the question of marriage; it belonged solely to the State.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:00 o'clock:



Banquet of the Survivors of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The Hall of the Caledonia Club, No. 118 Sullivan-street, was last evening the scene of the first social reunion and banquet of the surviving members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Their ranks, decimated by havoc of war, have still further been visited by the "fell destroyer" since the close of the struggle, and the hearts of the 125 who last night exchanged greetings over the festive-board were more than once subdued as the memory of some gallant comrade, numbered with the dead, was brought to recollection by the recital of reminiscences of the camp and battle-field.

At 8½ o'clock, to the music of "Cameron Men" from Robertson's Band, the company were seated, and after grace from Rev. C. KINNEBY, the more substantial portion of the programme was disposed of. At the conclusion of the hour Brig.-Gen. DAVID MORRISON, with a few pertinent remarks, introduced the "flow of soul," and read the regular toasts in the following order:

1. "The day we celebrate, (the defence of Fort Saunders, Knoxville;) our first anniversary, may it not be the last." Responded to by Col. JOHN MOORE; song by Mr. DAVID THOMPSON.

2. "The Members of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers." Responded to by Capt. JOHN S. DINSWALL. Song by ROBERT GIBSON.

3. "Our Dead Comrades." (In silence). Responded to by Major CHARMOND KENNEDY. Song by THOMAS MOORE.

4. "Our Country." Responded to by Sergt. JOHN A. THOMPSON. Music, "America," by band.

5. "The President of the United States." Responded to by A. D. BAIRD. Music, "Hail to the Chief." Band.

6. "Our Guests." Responded to by GEORGE MITCHELL, Chief of the Caledonia Club. Song.

7. "The Widows and Orphans of the Regiment. In our successes let us not forget their distresses." Responded to by Capt. JOSEPH LEE. Recitation by JOHN S. MARTIN.

8. "The Ladies." Responded to by Mr. JOHN LINDSAY. Song.

9. "The Press." Responded to by JOHN TEGARDEN. Song.

10. "Auld Scotia. Lang though not lean." Responded to by Mr. MCDOUGALL. Song.

The usual volunteer songs and toasts followed, the company separating at an early hour, mutually pleased at the opportunity afforded them to meet old comrades, and to renew friendships cemented in the field.

Among the invited guests we noticed Chiefs GEORGE MITCHELL, JOHN BERRIE, GILSOLLY and MCDOUGALL of the Caledonia Club; Mr. ALEX. TURNER and others. The hall was profusely decorated with bunting, and among the colors were those of the regiment.

Phi Upsilon Fraternity.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Phi Upsilon Fraternity commenced its two-days' session at Yale College, yesterday. A large delegation is present. The Society has branches in all of the leading colleges of the country.

WASHINGTON.

The Camden, N. J., Election Riot Cases—The Military in Georgia—Cases in the Court of Claims—Reports from the Military Department of the South—Apples from Russia—Important Treasury Circular—A Dangerous Reef—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It will be remembered that at the late election in New-Jersey a serious and outrageous riot occurred at Camden, not only violating the peace, but also the provisions of the Enforcement act. The United States Court for the District of New-Jersey was in session at the time, but the Grand Jury had been discharged. The guilty parties were arrested and the question arose with District-Attorney KERNEY whether he should request the impaneling of another Grand Jury or postpone the trials until another term of the Court. On this point he asked the opinion of Attorney-General AKERMAN, who advised that a new Grand Jury be summoned, and that the offenders have the benefit of a speedy trial at the present term of Court. Now this action, so eminently in the interests of justice and law and order, is shamefully perverted by the Copperhead Press, which asserts that "a special session of the United States District Court has been called by order of Attorney-General AKERMAN, &c." What he has done is correctly stated above, and will be recognized by every fair-minded person as his simple duty under the law.

THE MILITARY IN GEORGIA.

The troops temporarily sent from Georgia to South Carolina and Florida, to suppress recent disturbances in those States, are now returning to that State. This is the only foundation for the sensational reports that troops are being disposed there now for the purpose of controlling the election. The hope is indulged that it will not be necessary to move a company anywhere, and it will not be unless the disloyal Ku-klux element, following the example of their New-York Tammany brethren, seek by fraud, violence and intimidation to prevent a fair and honest election.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session today was full and quite long. The session was devoted to routine matters mostly. The Message, contrary to report, was not considered, that having passed review at the last session.

CASES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

An adjourned term of the Court of Claims begun today. Two interesting cases received *pro forma* decisions that they might be appealed to the Supreme Court for trial the present Winter. The cases were similar, and were brought against the Government by two subjects of France, ROTHSCHILD and DAUPHINE. The Court of Claims is prohibited by law from rendering decisions in favor of subjects of foreign nations which do not provide as full remedy to citizens of the United States in similar cases in their Courts as is sought here. Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, now in this city, gave testimony showing that remedy is given our citizens in French Courts, but the question goes to the Supreme Court to decide whether the remedy given is complete.

CLERKS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary DELANO has found two clerks in the Interior Department whom he formerly discharged from the Internal Revenue Bureau, while Commissioner. He has obtained from the Appointment Office of the Treasury Department, a complete list of all whom he dismissed from service there, in order to discover if any more of them found a house of refuge in the Interior Department.

PUBLICATION OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Gen. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census Office, confidently promises the complete census returns shall be published in a year from this time. The same work occupied six years of the last decade.

PERSONAL.

Senator JOHN F. LEWIS, Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER, and ROBERT GARRETT, President of the Valley Railroad, are here.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the South, has submitted his annual report. The Division of the South is composed of two military departments, viz: The South and Texas. It contains the following troops: Four detachments of ordnance, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Cavalry, Third Artillery, ten companies; Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. The Department of the South is commanded by Gen. TERRY, who is also Commander of the District of Georgia, under special orders from the War Department. In Gen. TERRY's department frequent changes of stations added to expenditure, but were unavoidable. Yellow fever caused the removal of the garrisons from Mobile and New-Orleans. The Department of Texas, embracing also Louisiana, is commanded by Col. J. J. REYNOLDS. With the exception of Indian troubles on the northern frontier, that State has been remarkably quiet and prosperous. Gen. HALLECK calls particular attention to the part of Col. REYNOLDS' report concerning the depredations of Indians from Fort Sill reservation, and recommends that measures be taken to confine the Indians to this reservation, or to prevent them from leaving except under military escort. In general remarks concerning the division, Gen. HALLECK reports that discipline has improved during the year, and supplies have been abundant and satisfactory, except clothing, which is almost universally complained of. The expenses of the several supply departments have been much diminished, and the report points out a way of further reduction. Few instances have occurred where military interference in civil matters has been required, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties. In the present practice the revenue officer is the sole judge of the need of military assistance, and it is recommended that their requisitions be required to be accompanied by affidavits to prove that the case comes within the law authorizing military interference. This and other restrictions pointed out as the use of military force in civil matters would, in the opinion of the General, effect a saving in military expenditures, and also relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service. On this subject the report proceeds:

"Where United States Marshals and Assistant Marshals call for military aid in accordance with process of the Courts, there should be a order of Court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil posse comitatus could be obtained. It may be proper to remark in this place that I have been assured by Federal civil officers that the use of troops in execution of the Judicial process and enforcing the Revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase, rather than diminish, the apparent necessity of resorting to such force in civil matters. The difficulties posed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think was not the constitutional authority employed against them, and the better disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes on the plea that this duty now devolves on the military. Hence, in the case of a robbery or a murder there is a call for Federal troops to arrest and guard the criminals. It is, therefore, a question well worthy of consideration whether the military in civil matters should not be limited to a few well-defined cases, such as riots and insurrections, which cannot be suppressed by local and State authorities."

Although no very important military operations have been carried on in the Division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the Department commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and in meeting apparent conflicts of authority between military and civil officers. It is very creditable to them to be able to say that they have performed these embarrassing duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of their superiors and to give general satisfaction to the people of the States in their respective commands.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The following circular was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 29, 1870.

To the Collectors of Customs:

To correct a want of uniformity at the various ports in the practice of exacting from masters or owners of vessels the compensation of the inspectors in charge of vessels and when merchandise remains on board after the time allowed by law for discharging the same has expired, your attention is called to section 25, act of 1799, as amended by act of March 2, 1861, fixing the time for such discharge, according to the tonnage of the vessel, that is to say: If of less than 100 tons, eight working days; if of 300 tons and less than 500, twelve working days; if of 500 tons and upward, fifteen working days. In determining the legal time to be charged in such cases, a correct account will be kept, commencing at the

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

Report of the Forthcoming Commissioner of Education—Important Statistics—Education in North Carolina—Ignorance of the Women of America—Neglected Children—Absenteeism and Truancy—Astonishing Number of Idle Street Children.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The types are rattling in the Government Printing Office in the preparation of the various Executive documents. Reports are the order of the day. It is Uncle Sam summing up his housekeeping expenses and taking note of the results. The Interior Department alone furnishes seven reports. To obtain anything like an adequate conception of the immense scale upon which his Domestic affairs are managed, one must walk over his establishment and note the huge piles of unbound printed matter already on hand, and the almost lightning speed with which the skilled workmen throw together the magic types—the beneficent genii of civilization. Walking carefully and quietly among the "cases," "forms," and tied pages piled high, the eye is attracted by a curious notice, posted up in various places—"Follow Webster"—a piece of advice which it would be well if all housekeepers could find time to follow.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The most ponderous of these executive documents is the report of the Commissioner of Education—and no wonder, for it is not a small work to look after the intellectual culture of so large a family. It is only since the rebellion that the Bureau of Education has been established. An independent Department of Education was first established in 1867, but without sufficient funds to give it dignity or efficiency, or even to publish the results it had obtained. Then it was said that the Department did not amount to much; that it did not deserve the name of a Department; and after a year or two it was reduced to a Bureau of the Interior Department, and the force of three well-paid clerks reduced to two clerks of the lowest grade. When it was found that this course did not at all improve matters, President GRANT appointed a new Commissioner, a distinguished educator, who at least possesses the advantage of greater youth, strength and energy than the former incumbent. As it was felt that the whole fate of the Bureau rested upon his efforts, he was granted one additional clerk, and the appropriation was increased from $6,000 to $14,500.

QUANTITY OF STATISTICS GATHERED.

Small as this fund is, the Bureau has gathered together in the course of a few months an astonishing amount of information relating to educational matters. Statistical tables have been prepared, embracing information of all the means of learning in the country, so far as could be ascertained, from the primary school, to the college and university; also a view of the educational systems in the several foreign countries which have forwarded documents to the office. Among the accompanying papers will be found special articles, contributed by distinguished men and women, which discuss many of the most pressing questions of the day having a relation to the subject of education, such as "Education and Labor," "Chinese Migration," "Illiteracy in the United States," "Education Among the Indians," "Hebrew Education," "Medical Education," "Normal Schools," "Kindergarten Culture." The greater part of the appendix is occupied by the abstracts of and extracts from State and city reports, which give an idea of the practical working of our common school system—the field of view extending from ocean to ocean, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Statistical details, given by counties, follow the abstract of each State report, and a summary is given of the most important points, such as the number of children of school age in the State, the number enrolled, the average attendance, salaries of teachers, &c. The value of these statistics as a means of instituting comparisons between States would be greatly increased if some uniform system of enrollment and attendance could be established, and also a uniform age as the basis of school returns. This report should accomplish nothing more it will show and plainly the absolute necessity of such uniformity. Some States have adopted as a legal school age from four to twenty-one, others from six to fifteen years. Information has been obtained as far as possible by correspondence, regarding such States and public institutions as have failed to report. The Commissioner's report, proper, contains a series of over twenty carefully prepared tables. Two of these give a summary of school statistics by States, embracing all the most important items of school attendance and expenditure, the latest information in regard to all the higher institutions of learning, including professional schools, institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic and the insane; also of reformatories and States prisons.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE TO EACH CHILD.

Although, as the Commissioner states, these tables are not expected to be popular reading, they yet convey even to the casual observer information of much interest. Comparisons between the different States in respect to many items gives, as might be expected, very striking results. The different amounts of school expenditure to each child of school age in the different States will astonish educators. In Nevada, where teachers wages are high and the children a comparatively small percentage of the population, the expenditure reaches $19 17 to each child of school age. Massachusetts, which is next on the list, at $16 45 per school child, is perhaps entitled to the foremost place. She lives, as was said recently by a political economist, by her schools. Connecting with the thirty States furnish the Bureau with both the school population and the school expenditures, and the amount expended to each child of school age dwindles down through the thirty States to North Carolina, which is "down at the foot," with an expenditure of only forty-eight cents to each child between six and twenty-one years of age. Now, North Carolina pays her teachers only $18 50 per month, out of which they must pay their own board, $19 per month, leaving them only 66 actual wages for teaching. Damaging as such facts would seem when set in the glare of the public schools of Wilmington, her principal seaport, are entirely supported by Mas achusetts charity. This is on the authority of her County Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL STANDING OF WOMEN.

Lhe lady readers of this report—and it ought to have many such—will doubtless be most deeply interested in those remarks which touch upon the practical workings of our common school system, and upon their own educational standing. The report shows that although there is a growing tendency to admit women to equal educational privileges with man, yet but little progress has really been made in this direction. As the Commission expresses it:

"Nowhere else in the world does education open to woman a sphere on the whole so attractive as in America. She has won for herself here an acknowledged superiority over man in the primary teaching of children. Her supremacy in the profession of teaching has long been complete in Massachusetts. Her excellence as a teacher is more and more acknowledged from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

ILLITERATE WOMEN.

From tables of illiteracy, furnished by the eminent statistician, Dr. LEIGH, the fact has been developed that the proportion of illiterate women in the country exceeds that of the men.

Although this proportion has decreased six per cent. during the last ten years, yet the fact still remains that a very large majority of our illiterate white population are women. Surely this fact is worthy of consideration by the advocates of the Sixteenth Amendment, which is considered by them as an additional strength to their argument or as a weakness. But, even setting aside the possibility of woman's influence being felt directly in the world of politics, it is felt, always has been, and always will be, in the social world. In the home, woman is, or should be, supreme. To say nothing of the responsibilities of motherhood, even the proper preparation of the food for the family demands a knowledge of chemistry; and in the arrangement of the home how much is the grace and beauty of it, and the happiness of all heightened by æsthetic cultivation! Prof. LEIGH wisely and truly says that intelligence and enlightened discretion are even more needed for their (woman's) special work and offices than in the special work and sphere of the other sex. But more than all and above all, the natural and actual teachers not only in schools but in the family. How great, then, is woman's need of a broad and liberal culture instead of the narrow, one-sided education which has hitherto been considered sufficient and even best for her. When the fact comes to be recognized that a thorough training, both mental and physical, is fully as necessary for women as for men, and when this truth shall have been acted upon for a generation or two, it it can then be said with truth that the faults of women as a class are narrowness of mind, pettiness of aims, bigotry, intolerance and uncharity toward the erring; then, but not before, may such defects be justly ascribed to inherent characteristics of sex. The Commission remarks upon this subject:

"Here, at the base of the pyramid of our national intelligence, we are met by this appalling fact, that women, even in this land, where they are most favored, are not generally trained in the rudiments of learning as men. A few separate first-class institutions have been established for them after the most serious struggles. In spite of the great good they have accomplished, many still doubt and mourn. Endowments are few and limited. Secondary teaching for women, offered in institutions established by the State, is chiefly in the direction of preparation for teaching, afforded in normal schools. In some of the academies, where females are admitted on an equal footing with males, an excellent and thorough work is done. The same remark is becoming more generally true of the institutions of this grade established for the separate training of females. But their opportunity, more multiplied and productive of results than any other, is in the high schools of the graded system. Where these exist, as they do in almost every city of the country, females have an equal opportunity with males, and, in a very large number of high schools, constitute the majority in attendance as well as of graduates. Near Newton Centre, Mass., a horticultural school for women has been opened. Women approximate either to a proceeding admirably in telegraphy and in schools of drawing and design. The free art school, in Cooper Institute, for women, had during the last year, 121 pupils; in the wood-engraving school, 81, and in that for lithography, 56. Her triumphs are becoming more and more numerous in all the work connected with letters and books. Leaving all doubtful discussion to those who have an opportunity for them, all educators and philanthropists may unite in the conviction that every woman in the land should have the opportunity for education that will fit her for the general discharge of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon her sex. Examining the opportunities for the participation of woman in superior education, we find her greatest obstacle in herself. Oberlin and some other colleges have admitted her to the same course of study with men, and given her the same diploma. These are tending to the tendency to do this, but, with the rare exceptions, the effort is apparently quite unfavorable. Vassar College, expressing a very general conviction when it says that the education of woman is not, in all its details, the same as that of man, and that a liberal education for woman progresses slowly, and is embarrassed by surrounding disadvantages. Meanwhile, the question of the needle has almost ceased to be challenged by a sect. In the days of apprenticeship the girls were put to learn the trades which had for their object the preparation of the female for the duties of her sphere. Apprenticeship has passed away, and no appropriate schools have been developed to take its place. The superiority of women in nursing the sick is universally acknowledged, and the duties and complicated responsibilities of that service are thrust upon her, while no opportunity is afforded for special training for it. Compelled to every pursuit which she undertakes to pursue in competition, to produce work of equal merit in that of man, in adding save teaching is she afforded the same opportunity for preparation, while her compensation, whenever she is office-holder below that received by men for similar services. Now in the normal school, the commercial and medical colleges are doing the most for woman's special education. Limited experiments have been attempted here and there, seeking to provide special instruction and training for women in various other industries."

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The large number of children of school age in our country, who are neither in school nor in any useful employment, but are growing up in idleness and vice, should arouse the serious attention of every thinking man and woman. A proposition for the remedy of absenteeism, which originates with Hon. A. S. RANKIN, State Superintendent of Education for Vermont, recognizes the interest and responsibility of women. It proposes that the Legislature shall appoint a Vigilance Committee, composed of ladies, who shall visit the schools, have the care of the buildings and their contents, see that neatness and order are observed, inquire into the matter of attendance, and urge upon parents and children the importance of regularity and punctuality. Women are better little things, as we say, but upon which the success of any school depends; duties which now fall to the lot of prudential committees, and which they so studiously and assiduously neglect, and which will remain neglected until women shall step between. It is a work in which he thinks ladies would excel, and he affirms that men are by nature and education unfitted for it and averse to it. By this plan he expects to accomplish two important objects—first, to secure regularity of attendance in the schools, and, second, as he suggests to the Council of Common Schools, to afford the surplus energies of the women of the State who might otherwise be tempted to toil their fingers with the ballot.

SCHOOLS IN NEVADA.

In Nevada it is said that "the poorest schoolhouse is noted as worth $25, and the best as worth $8,000. Most of the school-houses are built of logs. The wages of some of the women teachers are approx as low as $15 per month. The acquisition of a blackboard is usually mentioned. Indeed, a good log school-house, with a blackboard, and a well in the yard, and a teacher at $30 per month, is evidently considered a fair school prospect in Dakota."

NON-ATTENDANCE AND TRUANCY.

It is estimated by the City Superintendent of San Francisco that there are at least 2,968 children in its streets who are leading idle or dissolute lives. So great has become the crowd of young lads prowling around the streets, that it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the future welfare of society, "what shall be done to check this fearful tide of depravity which is sweeping over the city, wrecking so many noble youth, and blasting the fond hopes of so many anxious parents? He calls for Truant laws similar to those in force in Boston and other Eastern cities. Hon. A. J. CRAIG, late State Superintendent in Wisconsin, in his last report, observes: "Making a liberal allowance for the number who have previously attended school, and for those who were so situated that they could not attend, there are still remaining more than 50,000 youth in the State, growing up in ignorance; more than one-eighth of the whole school population, and about one-sixth of the number that could be reasonably expected to attend school. What would be thought of the wisdom of a law, providing six children, should entirely neglect one of them, giving it no care, training, or education? Would be not be held to be inexcusable, criminally negligent of his sacred duty, and would not his negligence be all the more criminal if the neglected one, of all his children, most needed care and oversight? Yet this is just what the State does." The State Superintendent in Pennsylvania reports 75,000 children thus growing up outside of the schools. In Philadelphia alone, the census taken by the Police a few years since showed 20,000 who were neither in any school nor engaged in any useful employment. In New-York City the number of children who have no place in school, nor any home worthy the name, nor any useful employment, cannot be determined. The estimates of the number range from 20,000 to 60,000. Can murders like that of Mr. NATHAN be the occasion of any surprise in such communities? For years, a stream of boys, and girls, still growing with such rapidity in most of our cities, many causes are assigned. The indifference or the poverty of parents, the inconvenience of location of school-houses, the unattractiveness of the school-house, the insufficiency of school accommodations, and the inefficiency of school teachers are among those generally given. But the causes are sufficiently apparent in any community to those who will look after them carefully.

THE REMEDY.

How can they be overcome and their consequences remedied? The public sentiment of each community must answer. Nothing adequate, however, may be expected if the facts are not looked up by the teachers, the Police, and other city authorities, and brought home to the feelings of the citizens. It is useless to say that these evils cannot be removed. If they are irremediable, we must admit the alarming fact that many of our cities are becoming not safe as places of residence for honest and decent people. Life would lose its security and property its value. The conduct of school officers and teachers sometimes, by their indifference, suggests that the remedy should begin with them. In many cases they conduct the schools as if they were intended only for their own convenience, and for the benefit of scholars that they may choose to retain within them. Too many reports never recognize this element, never include the whole population of school age. Average attendance and percentage of attendance are made out on the basis of enrollment; but, as the standard in every case, for the system of the school should be the education of the whole number who ought to be in school. Every system and every school should compare what it does with what it ought to do, for that is the measure of the work for which it is responsible. It is important to show the evils resulting from the running away or absence of those who are registered in this school, but the representation, if fearless and complete, would indicate the corresponding facts with regard to those who never appear in the school-room. Go up and down our cities, how few days even great and how many less can give satisfaction to the total number of children of school age. Not a single State can do this. It may be said then, first, that the idea must be corrected in the minds of school officers and teachers, second, there must be ample instruction and accommodations for the entire population of school age; third, every approved measure must be employed to overcome the influence of parents, fourth, if the evil still grows, it must otherwise be remedied, fifth, it should imperatively require every child to receive instruction, at least in the rudiments of an English education, a certain number of months each year, within the period of proper school age. These things are only brought to be and are essential to the public safety, and have been done and well done. Boston long since showed approximately how education can be guaranteed to every child in an American city. Massachusetts furnishes a good, and, if compulsory, unintelligible part of her to-Allen operations. Municipal officers, Police, heartily unite, and favorable results are reported. New-York has a good law, but it is well-nigh without enforcement. Whatever operates against one of these evils has a favorable effect upon each of the others. The absolute prevention of non-attendance will gradually reduce absenteeism and truancy. The Superintendent at St. Paul, Minn., makes the following remarkable statement: "We have reason to believe that through the public schools and the private schools of the city, all the children of the city are in attendance upon a course of instruction. By the concurrence of the Chief of Police and his force, truancy is scarcely known in the city during school hours. In no part of the city, neither in the town, nor the streets, nor at the depots, nor in the suburbs, will children be found during school-hours. I take pride in calling attention to the fact, and have invoked the assistance of the Police, on the assumption that a vagrant child is as much under their supervision as a vagrant man, and I am happy to know that they are in full sympathy with myself on that subject. The average cost of instruction in the public schools for the past year, per scholar, enrolled, has been $10 53—but it terms in excess of last year."

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Annual Report of the Secretary and Trustees—Gratifying Exhibits.

It is pleasant, amid the daily reports of the horrors of war in Europe, and of the bargains of "Ring" and corruption of politics in this country, to turn to such a record of beneficence and humble but yet intelligent charity as is presented by the annual report of the Children's Aid Society.

This association for preventing the growth of "the dangerous classes" has now been laboring eighteen years, and has accomplished results which are a subject of congratulation to every friend of humanity. The yearly report informs us that the attention of the Society was early directed to the class which, perhaps, beyond any of the victims of misfortune in this City, appeals to manly compassion—the female children of poverty, the unfriended young girls of the streets.

The means for improving this class, and protecting them from the evils of their condition, were ingeniously contrived and thoroughly carried out during many years by faithful agents. They consisted in opening schools adapted to the wants of these unfortunate little ones, where order, punctuality, industry and cleanliness were especially taught.

In these institutions, ladies of the fortunate classes gave a most valuable assistance. They were called "Industrial Schools." Then, for the utterly homeless, "Lodging-houses" were prepared; and, as the crowning work of all, these unfeathered little ones were sent away in large numbers to carefully-chosen families in the country, where they have grown up under all the advantages of our best rural districts.

So extended have been the operations of the Society, that the report estimates the number of young girls brought under its moral and educational influences during the past eighteen years at about 25,000. The most remarkable feature, however, of this great work for the female children of the poor, are the definite results obtained.

Thus the teacher of a single industrial school near "Dutch Hill," who has had some 2,000 pupils of the most degraded class under her charge during the past sixteen years, reports only five as becoming criminals, or following immoral courses of living. Other schools, it is stated, give equally favorable reports. But even more encouraging results, and on a larger scale, are obtained from that infallible test of the crime and misery of a community—the records of the prisons and of the Police, the register of arrests and commitments—during the years in which the Society has been laboring. These results are the more remarkable in that the tenement-house population of the City (from whom most of the criminals come) has undoubtedly increased during the last decade by the same ratio of increase as in the previous decade—fifty per cent.—though the City at large has only increased twelve and a half per cent.

According to the usual law, the criminals should have also increased fifty per cent.

The report takes first, very correctly, the commitments given in the registers of the City prisons for "vagrancy," a crime including most of the prominent offences usually charged against young girls—each return, however, being dated a year ahead—thus the returns for 1870 bring in fact for 1869.

Of female vagrants there were committed in:

1857	2,449	1861	3,172	1864	1,848
1858	2,778	1862	2,811	1865	1,000
1859	2,887	1863	1,768	1866	671
1860	3,256				

This, certainly, is a most remarkable presentation, for which few not familiar with criminal statistics could have been prepared. An absolute diminution of *over five thousand* female vagrants in ten years! As the report justly says: "If these unfortunate girls had averaged but four months' imprisonment each on Blackwell's Island, their cost for maintenance alone would have been $800,000 to the City, or a sum enough to support all our industrial schools for more than six years."

The reports from the Police of the diminution of arrests are almost equally encouraging. To commitments for thieving there has been a falling off from 944 to 746 in eleven years, though the natural increase would have been about 1,500. So with other offences of little girls, these tables show that the moral power of the fortunate classes, through this benevolent association and other means, has at length made head against them, and has dried up some of the sources of crime.

Nothing could be more encouraging for such philanthropic efforts than facts of this nature. They prove that where the more moral classes fairly set themselves to the earnest work of elevating and improving a darkened class, they will certainly succeed.

The other labors of this preventive association during the past year have been on an equally large scale. Some 3,300 homeless and poor children have been sent to homes in the West or the neighboring districts, most of whom would have undoubtedly grown up here to be criminals or burdens to society. This great work has been accomplished at the moderate average expense of some $15 per head.

Five lodging-houses for houseless children have been sustained, where 150,176 meals and 136,086 lodgings have been provided. In these homes of shelter a little army of orphans has been cared for, numbering 4,471, while the whole number of different children lodged has been 13,162. Besides these extended labors, the Society has sustained nineteen day industrial schools and eight evening schools, containing 7,000 pupils of the poorest classes. Six new night schools are just being opened. In addition, five free reading-rooms have been supported.

So large a work of charity and prevention has seldom been accomplished by a private association in a single year. It is to be hoped that its appeal for a special building for its homeless girls will be favorably listened to by our benevolent public.

The annual meeting was held at the Metropolitan Bank, yesterday, when the officers of the last year were re-elected, and the annual reports were presented and referred to the trustees, with power to publish such portions as may be proper. The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1869, of $1,105 95; receipts since from all sources, $215,629 32; less $41,000 received on account of the Rivington-street Lodging-house and temporary loans, making the total receipts $176,935 23. The aggregate payments for the year were $173,169 78, leaving a balance on hand of $3,765 45. The receipts and payments since the 1st of Nov. 1869 show that while the receipts for the first year were $4,732 77, that for the last were $175,935 23. The total amount received for seventeen years and nine months has been $930,182 61.

The following is a list of Industrial Schools, number of pupils on the rolls, and average attendance:

Name and Location.	No. on Roll.	Average Attend.
Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street	408	180
East River School, No. 320 East Fortieth-street	204	110
Hudson River School, No. 320 West Twenty-seventh-street	289	97
Avenue B School, No. 607 East Four-teenth-street	240	118
German School, No. 22 Second-street	1,192	450
Human school, No. 44 Franklin-street	343	212
West School, No. 307 West Fifteenth-street	327	97
Fifty-third-street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third-street	347	208
Park School, Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway	871	340
Madison School, Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue	230	160
Phelps School, No. 226 East Thirty-second-street	240	97
Newsboys Evening School, No. 6 Park-place	270	100
Girls' Industrial School, No. 120 West Fourteenth-street	64	54
Fourth Ward School, No. 61 Mackett-street	230	70
Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street	153	68
Sixth Ward School, corner Pitney Place and Madison-street	275	90
Eighth Ward School, No. 765 East Eleventh-street	180	100
Thirteenth Ward School, No. 232 Rivington-street	332	120
Fourteenth Ward School, No. 81 Crosby-street	405	140
Sixteenth Ward School, No. 311 West Eighteenth-street	85	95
Total	7,066	3,245
Last Year	7,813	2,747
Increase	253	98

Extent and Cause of Destruction of the Gelway Ladies' Seminary.

Last Thursday evening, Nov. 24, at about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Gelway Ladies' Seminary, at Gelway, Saratoga County, simultaneously along the whole west side of the roof. It soon fired the barn or shop of MICHAEL DEVITT, a tenant on another street, took fire, supposed to have caught from a spark from the seminary, and the fire communicated to his dwelling-house and the residence of ABEL R. VERMILYEA, all of which were burned down. The seminary was a large building, some 200 feet in length by 50 in front, and cost from $40,000 to $50,000. The building was insured for about $20,000. Mr. GUNSMANN's house and shop were insured to the amount of $2,000 in the Commercial Company, of New-York, and Mr. VERMILYEA was insured for the sum of $750. The insurance on the three last-mentioned buildings would about cover the loss. The seminary had not been used as a school for about seven years, but was occupied by a family at the time. The fire could be seen distinctly for a distance of from twenty to thirty miles. It was only by extraordinary efforts that a loss of a large portion of the village was prevented.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Question of Membership and use of Ineffidasce—North River Nuisances and a Law-Breaking Undertaker—Movements of Contagious Diseases—Important Revelations of the Condition of Public Institutions.

President BOSWORTH called the Board of Health to order, yesterday, at the usual hour, Commissioners Occorini, Grow, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith being present.

The attorney reported seventeen violations of the Tenement-house act, seventeen orders of the Board which had not been complied with, and six violations of the Sanitary Code, in all of which cases suits were ordered to be commenced.

Upon a question of approving the minutes of the previous meeting, Commissioner MANIERRE objected to the statement in them that "Commissioner" BRENNAN was absent. Col. CLARK said the Board had received no official notification that Mr. BRENNAN had resigned, and he had therefore continued to enter him on the minutes as absent. The question being taken on approving the minutes as read, Mr. MANIERRE voted alone in the negative.

The Sanitary Committee reported in favor of dispensing with the services of all the medical Assistant Health Inspectors from and after Dec. 1. Commissioner MULLALY was greatly alarmed by this proposition, and moved the postponement of its consideration, claiming that injustice was done by making all the dismissals from one class. A long discussion ensued, during which President BOSWORTH and Commissioner MANIERRE stated that it had been impossible to make these dismissals at this season as there is no work for them to do, and, Mr. MULLALY withdrawing his motion, the report of the Committee was adopted, with the understanding that all new appointments of Health Inspectors are to be made from among those discharged.

The Sanitary Committee made a report on west-side nuisances arising from dredging at the docks between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, which gives out a smellalmost overpowering; even at this season of the year, and also mentioning a quantity of putrid fish on a canal-boat in the same neighborhood as a nuisance. The report was again referred to the Committee for the suggestion of a remedy for these evils.

The City Sanitary Inspector submitted the following statement of contagious diseases:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department, Business Clerk, Secretary:

The following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to this bureau for the two weeks ending on Nov. 26, inst., is respectfully submitted:

Week ending Nov. 19—Typhus fever 4; typhoid fever, 40; relapsing fever, 1; small-pox, 1; scarlatina, 42; measles, 29; diphtheria, 12.

Week ending Nov. 26—Typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 41; relapsing fever, 6; small-pox, 1; scarlatina, 48; measles, 38; diphtheria, 8.

The increase in the number of typhoid cases is the result of an outbreak in a public institution, where had drainage, insufficient water supply, overcrowded dormitories, and a general neglected condition of the premises have been the local causes producing this fever. Scarlatina and measles, as is usual this season of the year, are rapidly increasing in frequency. By the report of Sanitary Inspector MORRIS, from this season of the City lying above Fourteenth-street. Your obedient servant,

MORRIS MORRIS M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

GEORGE W. ROONEY, an undertaker, was presented by Dr. BURNELL, Registrar of Records, for a violation of the law, in burying a body from the House of the Good Shepherd, in Eighteenth-street, without a burial permit. From the explanation made by the undertaker himself, it appeared that he had carried the corpse out of the house and to Calvary Cemetery, without waiting for a certificate of death, and managed to smuggle it over the river by a scooper, and into the vault of the Cemetery, by a pauper that the permit would be brought over immediately. The matter was referred to counsel. The Board was also informed of many undertakers and physicians who have failed to comply with the law in reporting deaths and marriages, which was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordnance.

Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH, M.D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee visit and report upon the sanitary condition of all the charitable and public institutions in the City which receive and maintain inmates.

It was not developed in the open session of the Board, but it is well known that this resolution is due to the unhealthy condition of some of these institutions, as shown by the prevalence of typhoid in the institution. But the condition of affairs here was contrasted and compared with that at the Orphan Asylum, a State institution at Seventy-third-street and Bloomingdale road, where the vaults were found shallow pits, without drainage or covers, which were emptied every few days, and the contents, being mixed with the visible refuse, was spread upon the grounds surrounding the institution in operation, in the words of Dr. SMITH, "calculated to save the whole City typhoid fever." It is the intention of the Committee to make a thorough investigation of all these institutions, and relentlessly expose the mal-administration which produces such results as typhoid fever here. The Committee already know that some of these places are admirably conducted, as they visited on Saturday the Protestant House of Mercy, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, in the vicinity of the Orphan Asylum, at the foot of West Eighty-second-street, and found perfect cleanliness and a total absence both of disease and its exciting causes.

The Board, after a protracted session, adjourned until today at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The Brooklyn Skating Club—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Skating Club was held at the club-room, in the Brooklyn Skating Rink, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Monday, and the attendance of members was the most numerous ever seen at an annual gathering. The meeting was called to order by President CHAS. BRADY, and after the usual preliminary business had been attended to, the annual election of officers took place, with the appended result: President, CHAS. C. BRADY; Vice-President, E. W. Richardson; Recording Secretary, M. W. Cole; Corresponding Secretary, John T. Harvey; Financial Secretary, F. H. Tully; Treasurer, H. C. Dixon; Meteorologist, Parmenas Johnson; Board of Directors, Messrs. C. A. Menick, Jas. S. J. Peters, C. Betts, G. C. Adams, W. J. Benton, Jas. M. Midgeway and H. B. Munn. Some discussion was elicited by the motion to select the Club head-quarters for the season, the choice laying between the Capitoline Pond and the Brooklyn Rink; but it was finally resolved to accept of the liberal offer of rooms, &c., made by the proprietor of the Rink, and therefore the coming Winter will see the Brooklyn Club gatherings held at the Rink. Among the prominent experts connected with the Club are E. Brady, H. S. Dollard, Parm Johnson, W. H. Wood, H. C. Dixon, James Martters and S. Nickenson. The Club is in a very flourishing condition in every respect, and it now ranks with the leading skating organizations of the country. The Club will have its opening display on the ice on the first skating day at the Brooklyn Rink. They will also have weekly meetings on the ice at Prospect Park, Engineer CALYER having set apart a space for the meeting of the Club on the pond.

The National Base-Ball Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Base-ball Players, will be held at Tammany Hall, in Bryant's old Minstrel Hall, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The Recording Secretary of the Association, Mr. CHAS. E. COOK, of the Olympic Club, of Washington, was at his rooms as the Grand Central Hotel, in this City, yesterday, receiving the credentials of delegates representatives from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Louisiana, and other States, having arrived yesterday, the two former putting up at the Grand Central. The New-York State Association procured the use of Tammany Hall for the Convention at their own expense, and they will no doubt see that the delegates are properly attended to. The Committee have issued tickets of admission to the hall to delegates whose seats are in the parquette; and members of regular base-ball clubs can procure tickets of admission to the gallery seats. Officers will be in attendance to insure order in the gallery, but their services will not be needed. The officers of the Convention will take seats upon the stage, and special provision has been made for the members of the Press. The proceedings of the Convention will have an important bearing on the welfare of the game for 1871. The meeting will be called to order by President BUSH, at 11 A. M., at which time the roll will be called. The morning session will be devoted to routine business, and the afternoon to the reception of the report of the Committee on Rules and the election of officers.

Among the popular candidates for the two principal offices, are Mr. ROCKES, of Philadelphia, for President, and Mr. KELLY, of the Empire Club, of New-York, as Recording Secretary. It is proposed to oust the Committee of Rules in future, instead of appointing them, as in the case of other committees. Among the newspapers represented from Indiana, and also from the southern State Association, the latter organizing with vengeance. Also, the California State Association.

BILLIARDS.

Match for $2,500 Between Rudolphe and C. Dion—The Latter Beats the Former by 500 a Side.

The most remarkable proposition ever issued by billiard-players was that put forth by A. P. RUDOLPHE upon his return from his successful Eastern tour. Starting out with the assertion that CYRILLE DION had not accepted his offer of win per cent. odds at any game, he first announced that he withdrew that offer, and then made a new proposal to the effect that he would give CYRILLE the odds of five per cent. only. It was not at all likely that the player, who had, it was alleged, refused ten per cent., would afterward accept five per cent., and yet he has. Early yesterday morning DION sought RUDOLPHE, at his place of business, and articles were signed for a match for $1,000 a side, the game to be the same as that heretofore played by the same experts, with the single exception that the points are increased. They are to play carom, 1,000 points up, pushing and scratching prohibited, on a Phelan & Collender 5½ by 11 four-pocket table, balls 2 3/16 in. Forfeit to be made a side up on each side, and the balance to be deposited three days before the date of the contest, which must be prior to Dec. 20. A provision admits of the stake being increased, should both parties agree. DION, who takes the odds of five per cent., or 100 out of the 2,000, is anxious to increase the stake to $2,500 a side, and RUDOLPHE may possibly accommodate him. It is to be explained, with reference to DION's acceptance of five per cent. now, that he had previously accepted the ten per cent. also, but could not get it.

Before separating, the two players were betted into a game of 500 points for $200 a side, even up. DION, notwithstanding he was presumptively at a disadvantage in playing upon the table RUDOLPHE uses in practice, was victorious by a score of 500 to 308. RUDOLPHE proposed another contest, which DION declined, owing to the late, or rather early hour, at which the other terminated.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE REVELATION.

How Sung Berths are Secured for a Small Consideration—Serious Charges Against a Weigher.

A systematical and bold attempt to prostitute the department of the Custom-house to personal ends has just been developed, which involves the reputation of one of the most responsible officers under the Collector. In the beginning of October an advertisement appeared in a local newspaper signed "Comfortable," announcing that a remunerative position could be obtained for a consideration of $100. The advertisement was inserted at the request of SAMUEL E. BURRELL, of No. 228 West Seventeenth-street, who was then unemployed, and he immediately replied to it, expressing his readiness to advance the money if the situation was desirable; the day subsequently he received a communication from a Mr. SNYDER, residing at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Pineapple-street, Brooklyn, informing him that the position was that of tallying weights in the Custom-house, which was placed at his disposal by Mr. CHARLES F. PHELPS, the Government Superintendent. Mr. SNYDER further said that he had no intention of interfering with the duties of the transfer clerk, and he designed the $100 referred to in the advertisement for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. GEED, of No. 26 Greenwich-avenue. On the 15th of October Mr. BURRELL had an interview with Mrs. GEED in regard to the matter, and on the 17th he waited on Mr. PHELPS, from whom he ascertained that the position was vacant. The ensuing day he carried the money to Mrs. GEED, who gave him a note to Mr. PHELPS, stating that the money had been paid. On receipt of that letter Mr. PHELPS signified to BURRELL that he would report his appointment, which he accordingly did, and returned him the money. These circumstances were about this time revealed to the authorities, and further investigation resulted in the discovery that a similar attempt was made to procure a position for PATRICK GOLDAN, of No. 1 Underwood-street, through an advertisement which appeared in the same journal, for a laborer with $600 in cash. Mr. GOLDAN made answer to the advertisement, and was quickly brought to an interview with J. D. F. VOORHEES, of No. 175 Broadway, who represented to him that he could expect speedy political influence, and that he could for ever make him a deputy weigher in the Custom-house, or for $600 he would guarantee him the position of laborer in the same department. The appointment he would guarantee to last during President GRANT's Administration. VOORHEES introduced him to Mr. PHELPS, and the latter said, on a recommendation from VOORHEES, was tantamount to an appointment. PHELPS said the salary was $4 per day, but GOLDAN having in the meantime ascertained that the remuneration was considerably less, broke the engagement, and returned a memorandum in VOORHEES' handwriting, appointing him to the position. When these facts became known a warrant was issued for the apprehension of PHELPS on charges of selling Government offices and making fraudulent returns in the pay-rolls. He was brought before Commissioner SHIPMAN, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for examination, Messrs. ARNOLD & EKORT, two prominent merchants, becoming his sureties.

Mr. PHELPS has heretofore enjoyed a very excellent reputation, being very well known in the interior of the State. He strenuously denies the charges which have been made against him, and says that he will be able to prove his innocence. He claims that the appointment of BURRELL as foreman of his district, was made at the solicitation of his partner, JOHN SNYDER, with whom he was totally unaware that any money had been paid for the position, and about this weeks after. He heard at that time that Mrs. GEED, his partner's sister, had obtained $125 for influencing his appointment, and he then instructed BURRELL to return the money to the woman and to get a receipt for it from her. As soon as the money was returned BURRELL, who was appointed under the impression that he was a poor man with a family to support, was discharged. The accused believes that the advertisements in the newspapers were inserted by the persons who secured BURRELL's appointment, they were printed, he says, without his knowledge. In regard to the charge of preparing fraudulent pay-rolls, Mr. PHELPS announces that GEORGE W. WILCOX, a clerk at his office, procured a leave of absence from the Custom-house from Collector MURPHY, and that during the time he was away his name was continued on the pay-roll in accordance with the usual custom in such cases.

Our Dangerous Fire Engines—Inquest in the Case of Thomas Maillard.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of THOMAS MAILLARD, who was killed by fire-engine tender No. 6 on the evening of the 23d inst. JOSEPH DEWY, who drove the tender, and GEORGE JACOBS, who was with him, testified that they knew nothing of the accident until after they returned from the fire. A young man had fallen upon the front step near Spring-street and was ordered off. ALBERT WILSON, of No. 252 Third-avenue, letter-carrier, testified that he was the person who got on the step; soon after he did so a man walked across the street from the west side and ran into the wheel, which knocked him down. Witness leaped off as Fireman GRIFFIN objected to an order from the driver. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Effect of Patronage Under the City Charter—Appeal to Republicans in Behalf of United Action.

At an unusually large meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, held in the West Forty-ninth-street Wigwam, Monday evening, the following resolution was offered by Mr. WILLIAM T. GRAFF:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire as to the effect of the distribution of patronage under the present City Charter upon the Republican organization in this City, and to report upon the same at the next meeting.

After considerable parliamentary skirmishing, motions to adjourn, &c., which were promptly voted down, the resolution was adopted, with an amendment, accepted by the mover of the resolution, inquiring as to the effect of the distribution of Federal patronage upon Republicans of the district. About two hundred members elect appeared in person, and had their names placed upon the roll.

The following address, under the heading of "A Few Words to Thoughtful, Earnest Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District," prepared by Mr. D. B. MALLINS, the Secretary of the Association, and widely circulated among its members, may be found not inapplicable to the condition of affairs in other districts:

In view of contingencies that may arise, and in accordance with the suggestion of several of our earnest Republicans in this

THE DURAND SCANDAL.

A Chose Compromised—The Woman who Sued for $45,000 Damages Settles for $1,100.

The somewhat singular case of MARIE DURAND against JOSEPH DURAND, which created considerable comment in the public journals a year ago, was yesterday brought to a close by an order entered in the Superior Court, before Judge SPRINGER, discontinuing all proceedings by consent. The facts of the case, as they appeared in numerous motions made about the time of the commencement of proceedings, already published in the TIMES, may be briefly stated as follows: The plaintiff, MARIE DURAND, claimed that she had lived about fifteen years with the plaintiff as his wife, and that two children were born of the union; that some time before commencing proceeding, the defendant, by threats, procured from her a written assent to their separation; that after such written assent was given he sent her to Europe, and when she had been there a short time he represented to his friends that she was dead. On her return from Europe she commenced two actions against him, the one for assault and the other for libel, alleging damages in the amount of $45,000, and in which she obtained the defendant's arrest under civil process. When the matter came up on argument before the Court, on a demurrer and motion to vacate the order of arrest, the defendant, who is a prominent merchant in this City, produced affidavits denying the acts of cruelty alleged against him, and representing that with a view to parting with the plaintiff, whom he did not acknowledge as his wife, but had always introduced as his lady, he had made provision for her support in a small village in Switzerland, and had sent her there; that when she had spent the money at the time she sold her allowance, for a number of months in advance, and with the proceeds returned to New-York, and commenced these proceedings with a view to extort money from him, or compel him to promise her to live with him. By way of rebutting testimony, attention was called to the fact that the consent which she charged as having been extorted from her, was signed, according to her story, at the unusual hour of 4 o'clock in the morning, and witnessed by a man named Twining. He also produced a number of affidavits flatly contradicting the testimony of MADDIT, who swore that at Ludlow-street Jail Mr. DURAND offered him $200 if he would make an affidavit against the plaintiff, one of such witnesses, named PRINCE, swearing that he (CODDIT) had collected bills while in his employ and paid the money, representing that he had been unable to collect the same. At the commencement of proceedings, defendant, while admitting an claim against him by plaintiff, tendered the sum of $1,000 to her to close all relations between them. This was refused, and the Court decided on the motion that the plaintiff, having lived openly and held herself out for so many years as the wife of defendant, so far as her suit for assault was concerned, she must be regarded as such wife, and could not, therefore, maintain a civil action for assault against her reputed husband. Appeal was taken from this order, and both actions are still pending, the plaintiff now accepts the original offer of $1,000, with an additional fee of $100, for her counsel, and abandons the field. It came out, in the course of proceedings, that plaintiff was already a divorced wife, under a decree of separation, and that her divorced husband is still living. She could not, therefore, contract a lawful marriage with the defendant if she would. The defendant takes the children and provides for their maintenance and education, while he expressed the hope that plaintiff would fare well with some new affinity.

The New-York Club.

The dissolution of the New-York Club, the affairs of which have recently been closed, was an event which really occurred on the 1st of May last, when a proposed large advance upon the annual rent of the club-house rendered the step necessary. Since this date the Hubbe House has been nearly taken down, and repairs are now actively in progress to adapt it for use as an apartment house on the French flat system. The premises has not, however, been entirely disbanded, as a number of the former members have hired the room until recently occupied by the City Club, (an organization now dissolved,) located on the north side of Union-square, near the Everett House. These rooms, comprising two stories of a large house, are handsomely fitted up, and here the friendships formed during the existence of the combined with the old Club, will thus be perpetuated.

Probable Murder—Savage Assault upon a Woman.

Yesterday morning, Justice SHEPARD and Constable COLLINS, of Kearney Township, Hudson County, N.J., arrested ROBERT BEAN, a well-known young desperado, who was charged with two separate attempts to commit murder, on the day preceding, on the road known as the Copper Mine. BEAN had some quarrel with MARY KERNS, the occupant of one of the houses on the road, and on Monday afternoon, finding her alone, attacked her with a knife, inflicting several ugly wounds upon her head and shoulders. Her screams attracted the attention of her mother-in-law, who ran towards the house to her rescue. BEAN escaped, and ran into the woods near the line of the Midland Railroad. Mrs. KERNS was carried into her house, where she died so rapidly from loss of blood that it was feared she would die before the arrival of the physician who had been sent for. In the meantime, search was made for the would-be murderer, but he was not found. He made his way out of the woods by a circuitous route, and went to his home, where he procured a loaded revolver. When the officers came to look for him again, BEAN fired at him, but inflicted no injury. After firing the shot he ran again to the woods, and remained during the night. Yesterday he was captured, and was committed to the Hudson County Jail for trial.

Society for the Education of Seamen.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen was held in the rooms of the Society, No. 22 Madison-street, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. E. RICHARDSON; Vice-Presidents, L. T. SMITH, Esq., and Capt. PAUL R. MACY; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. MOSES; Recording Secretary, Dr. WILLIAM THOMS; Treasurer, R. L. SHAW, Esq. The New-York Nautical School, under the auspices of this Society, has educated 2,300 seamen, 2,000 of whom were naval officers during the late war; 29,765 seamen have attended the literary department. The Society is sustained entirely by voluntary contributions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 30:

Nos. 49 a, 49, 49b, 51, 56½, 58, 1, 56, 62, 12.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
80	Westervelt vs. Gaylord.	130	Westervelt vs. Allis.
100	Natalie vs. Temple.	134	Urquhart vs. Brady.
102	Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association.	136	Turrell vs. Jerome.
		137	In re N. Finch vs. Howell.
109	Gerding vs. Dimmick.	141	Gilfoyle vs. United States Steam Sugar Refining Co.
111	Gounon vs. Keenan.		
116	Hughes vs. Monahan.	142	Sears vs. Saltinger.
129	Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	143	Jones vs. McKean.
		144	Gillespie vs. Gifford.
130	Merchant vs. Watson.		

The call commences at No. 147—Midgeley vs. Osborne.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2001	Sidney vs. Farmers' Trans. Co., of Newport, N. J.	2027	Dawson vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
2279	Wilson vs. Sylwell.	2030	Lipman vs. Hirsh.
2276	The Allaire Works vs. Thomas.	2031	Nat. Bank of North America vs. Potter.
2011	Levy vs. Van Dyke.	2032	The People vs. Union Paper Collar Co.
2013	Herbert vs. N. Y. Kerosene Oil Co.	2035	Eilmaker vs. Ellis.
2015	Higgins vs. Foley.	2037	Flynn vs. Flynn.
2017	Bendel vs. Williams.	2038	Rock vs. International Bank.
2021	Mills vs. Hollister.	2041	Frate vs. Clafin.
2023	Williams vs. Weldman.	2043	Vail vs. Miller.
2025	Chaffee vs. Sanscordier.	2045	Osgood vs. N. Y. Mail Steam-ship Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5	Duncan vs. Sells.	—	Ryer vs. Roth.
22	Gregg vs. Rodgers.	—	Goodland vs. Blakeland.
33	Kenkel vs. Peterson.	—	Freudenberg vs. Freudenberg.
34	Broderick vs. James.	—	Palmer vs. Walker.
35	Gerth vs. Dunnigan.	—	Hamilton vs. Furey.
37	Pierwelling vs. Brandon.	—	McKenna vs. Van Nest.
—	Butler vs. Weihe.	—	Davidson vs. Wier.
—	Hayland vs. Same.	—	Gieb vs. Blanck.
—	Spellman vs. Same.	—	Pond vs. Clark.
—	Breyer vs. Reath.	—	Thomas vs. Lange.
62	Gillig vs. Forler.	—	Schmidt vs. Calico.
4	Turner vs. Taylor.	—	Goldrick vs. Tjonk.
7	Radclyh vs. Tucker.		
21	Behee vs. McKenzie.		

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Elias Crager, respondent, vs. William Dougherty, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs.

Levi Beckwith, respondent, vs. The Erie Railway Company, appellants; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

The People, ex rel. Peck, respondent, *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Columbia County, appellant; order of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs.

George L. Morris and wife, respondents, *vs.* Legrand Marvin, *et al.*, appellants; order denying the motion for a new trial affirmed with costs.

Legrand Marvin, *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* George L. Marvin, respondent; order affirmed with costs.

Robert Morris of Columbia County, appellant, *vs.* Milton Mollon, respondent; order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant pursuant to stipulation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo and Barnard.

Cases heard before the above-named Judges at the November Term, 1870:

Frank West et al. vs. George D. Cooper; judgment affirmed with costs.

Lester L. Robinson vs. Edward P. Flint; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

George A. Osgood, receiver, vs. Topliff; if plaintiff consents, the judgment is affirmed for fees and interest; if not, the judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Gustav Schwab vs. Pentergraist; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cases Heard Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Barnard.

Doran vs. East River Ferry Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Duvall vs. Wood; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Espinosa vs. Dreyer; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard, J.

Cases Heard Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo.

Van Rensselaer vs. Shute; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Lucius Bradley vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Voss vs. Cowdry; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cases Heard Before Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

Platt vs. Platt; order reversed with $10 costs; opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cases Heard at January Term, 1870.

D. Colden Murray vs. The Receiver of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; order reversed, report set aside and order of reference vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 28.

By Judge Brady.

Halbe vs. Bull; Cole vs. Stebbins; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Sutherland.

Carpenter vs. Goodwin; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Jones.

Herman Punke vs. Charles E. Hawkes; motion denied, with $10 costs.

August Bitter vs. Margaret Kugler; finding settled; plaintiff's attorney will engross and present for my signature the proposed findings, and my memorandum must also be returned.

August A. Bitter vs. Samuel Pallin; same decision.

Harvey vs. Rubber-tip Pencil Company; findings settled. Same vs. Same; same decision.

Thomas D. Crowe vs. Royal Houghton; motion for settlement denied without costs.

Thomas F. Allen vs. Michael Coughlin; motion decided.

August Belmont vs. Elias Pouvert; judgment for plaintiff; the attorneys will submit such findings of fact and law as they respectively desire to have found; James M. Ryer, respondent's referee, for the purpose of the judgment, and Rufus F. Andrews, referee.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 244.—*Downham et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City Council of Alexandria.*—Error to the District Court of Appeals of Virginia, for the Fourth District. In June, 1867, the City Council of Alexandria, in order to raise funds to pay off the interest on a debt of about $1,200,000, and to defray the current expenses of the City Government, passed an ordinance whereby, among other things, they imposed a license tax of $100 "on agents and dealers in beer and ale by the barrel, or any other liquors in bulk, or in lengths thereof for sale." The plaintiffs in error were liable to this tax, but refused to pay it, upon the ground that the tax, as the amendment filed, became imposed on a commercial operation, and because it imposed upon the manufacturers of ale or beer, in other States, a special tax, from which the Alexandria dealers were exempt. It was contended, therefore, that it violated the following clauses of the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Here, it was said, the municipal corporation had attempted what a State could not do, and what, from the above clause, it was contended, the General Government alone could, by mere. "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of the several States." And it was contended that the discrimination in favor of the Alexandria dealers was against citizens of other States, and was a violation of this provision. The Court holds otherwise, and the ordinance was sustained. The cause is brought here, where plaintiffs contend that the decision below was founded upon a mistaken construction of the above provisions of the Constitution.

George W. Brent and C. W. Wattles, for plaintiffs; Mr. Bradley, for the City.

NO. 245.—*Submitted on Printed Briefs.*—*The United States vs. Joseph W. Yates.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case the appellee, while a resident of Iowa, was drafted into the service of the United States as a First Lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers for the term of three years, or during the war, and continued in service until the latter part of 1865, when, having resigned, he, at his own request, discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability incurred in the service. This action was brought for transportation pay under the Act of 1861, the Rolls of enrollment and judgment was entered *pro forma* in favor of the claimant below, and the caused was brought here for final determination, it being one of a numerous class of cases involving the same question, and being ended as a test case. The Government insists that there is in the statutes no direct allowance of travel pay from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment; the allowance is only provided in terms for officers in the regular army, volunteer officers receiving its benefits merely through that provision of the act of July 24, 1861, which places them on the footing, as to pay, and allowances, of the regular army of the same grade. It is contended that the footing thus referred to must have been intended to be that established and known since 1799, and not a new footing established in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1847, seventy years after the war of that period. This new rule would, of course, be admitted, apply to soldiers as well as officers, and its drain on the Treasury, if it be allowable, would be very multitudinous, and for both officers and men it would be enormous. A uniform construction of the general legislation of this subject is thought to be sufficient authority against opening the Treasury to such a demand.

Chapman and Hoerner for claimant; Assistant Attorney-General E. R. Tabor for the Government.

NO. 251.—*R. T. Masterson, Administrator, Bankrupt, vs. W. W. Fisk, Assignee of Volney E. Howard, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Western District of Texas.—The fact in this case was filed by one Howard, a citizen of Louisiana, against certain citizens of Texas, to quiet his title to a tract of land in Texas, 1861. It appears little to a tract of land which was conveyed by the Spanish Government, in 1776, to one Dullaer of the mission of San Jose, which, by regular assignment, regular title, was vested in the complainant, and that the possession of the land had followed and accompanied those conveyances. It is further alleged that the defendants, by wanton libels, have disturbed the possession and seizure of the complainant, and prays that their title may be declared void. The decree was in favor of the complainants, and the cause came here for review, the questions involved being of fact and of practice.

Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Bayne for appellants; F. Phillips for appellees.

NO. 252.—*Hendrick Aldenbrandt, vs. Rudy et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This was an action of trespass, to try title under the practice of Texas, brought to recover a tract of land in Polk County, Texas, in 1866. The trial resulted in favor of the defendants, and the error alleged is in the ruling of the Court below in the admission and exclusion of evidence, defendants not appearing.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 28.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Cardozo and Barnard.

NOTES OF DECISIONS OF CASES ARGUED AT THE SOVEREIGN TERM—LIABILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR LOSS OCCASIONED BY ACTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN TIME OF WAR.

D. Colden Murray et al. vs. The Receiver of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—On 7th of June, 1865, a policy of insurance was issued by the above-named Company upon the schooner *Alice Hall*, by the terms whereof the Company was to be liable only for an absolute or technical total loss. It contained the following warranty: "Warranted free from loss or claim on account of capture, seizure or detention, or destruction by or damage from any belligerent nation as from any seceding or revolting State, or States of the Union, or from any officer, civil or military, &c. &c. The perils insured against were those of the sea, fire, and land pirates." The vessel sailed for New-Orleans from this City, and arrived at the former place in May, 1865. While discharging cargo there, the master received a written order from the Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans to go to his office. He went, and was then told the vessel was to go to Santiago with a load of timber. The Washington rates were to be paid. The master protested against the proceeding, but complied with the Quarter-master at New-Orleans, for the service of the United States Government. The vessel made the trip to Santiago under protest. After she had discharged her cargo at Santiago, she was ordered by the Government officer to go along side of the steamer *Pilmera*, and take off about 700 colored people, for the purpose of having them transported over the bay. The weather, as appears by the testimony, was very rough, and the master of the *Alice Hall* objected to undertaking the service, but when a pistol was put to his head he was told to go or suffer the consequences, he went. The result was the loss of the vessel. This action was brought to recover its value. The case was tried before a referee, who decided in favor of the plaintiff. Hence an appeal to this Court by the defendants.

INGRAHAM, J.—In delivering the opinion of the Court, says that by the policy there was a warranty against all the consequences of the hostilities of or any of the consequences of the hostilities of nations. The evidence shows such seizure by a vessel of the United States, and control was taken by the Captain of the United States vessel, by which the vessel was taken from the charge of the master in command at the time, and which proceeding consisted the loss. We think this comes within the exception in the policy, and the insurers are not liable.

The report should be set aside, and the order of reference vacated.

LIABILITY OF FERRY COMPANIES FOR INJURIES TO PASSENGERS.

Catherine A. Doran, by her Guardian, vs. The East River Ferry Company.—A little six while in one of the defendants' boats, had her hand badly crushed by reason of the boat opening in consequence with a pier of the pier, which was alleged to be very weak and much out of order. An action was brought and a verdict of the jury rendered for the plaintiff, on the ground that the injuries were caused by the negligence of the Company the employers. The Company appealed to the General Term, at that Court has now affirmed the judgment, Judge BARNARD, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says, that as to the question of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, it was fairly and fully submitted to the jury, and their verdict ought not to be disturbed. As to the point raised by the Company, that when the accident happened the injured person was riding gratuitously—that is, she had paid only one fare and had ridden more than once across, the Court holds that that had nothing to do with the Company's liability. She did not pay through the gate at the landing more than once, and if she remained on the boat it was the duty of the employes of the Company to collect the additional fare. The judgment must be affirmed.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Lucius Bradley, Executor, &c., vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—In this case, one Cluff had by policy of insurance from the defendants on his life, which policy was duly assigned to B. E. Cluff & Co., during the term of its existence, and thereupon, by that firm, assigned to the testator of the plaintiff, on the 20th of April, 1867, of which policy was given to the defendants. The policy contained a clause, which stated the same was void if the insured should die by his own hand, or in consequence of a duel, or by reason of intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hands of justice, or in the usual violation of any laws of these United States, or of any foreign country. Mr. Cluff was afterward killed by one Cox in a small town in the State of Louisiana, while in the attempt for to take by force from Cox his house for the purpose of securing an antecedent debt. An action was brought against the Company to recover the amount of the policy. The defendants resisted the claim, on the ground that his death was occasioned by a violation of a known law of the State of Louisiana. On the trial in the Court below, the Judge, at request, dismissed the complaint, for the reason that there was no question of fact to go to the jury. Permission was given to take the case to the General Term in the first instance. The latter Court has now affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

VERDICTS AGAINST SURETY COMPANIES FOR BONDS.

James F. Trustum, Charles Ely Smith and Jos. O'Brien, Surety of New-York.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $25,441 for damages which he alleges were inflicted upon him by the failure of a clerk of a gold-beaters, to his made by Sheriff O'Brien at the suggestion of Ely Smith, which seizure, he alleges, was illegal. The jury, with but a slight hesitation, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $4,000.

Ex-Judge Reynolds appeared for plaintiff, and Brown, Hall & Vandergrift for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113½	$10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud.	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107¾	Os	97
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108¾	100 Boston W. Power	10¼
10,000 do. C., '68	108¾	25 Pacific Mail	36½
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	110¾	do.	36½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110¾	200 Mar. Mining, b. c.	7¾
10,000 N. Cen. Rr. 6s, s.	98½	do.	7¾
10,000 S. Cen. Rr. 6s, '89	90	100 Brunk City Land	2
do. 1 d. July	70½	400 W. Union Tel. b. c.	40½
4,000 Ala. 5s, c.	101	200 Erie	24½
3,000 Ga. 6s, c.	93	do. bot. coll.	20
2,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, c.	60	100 Erie Preferred	50½
1,000 Ill. Cen. 7s, c.	90	200 Reading	49½
1,000 Cam. Pac. G. 1st	81½	do. bot. coll.	101½
6,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	91	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	92½
1,000 Gt. Western 2d, 101	80	do.	92½
1,000 Morris & E. 1st, 101	90	100 Mich. Cent.	131
1,000 Morris & E. 1st, 101	90	20 Panama, bot. coll.	74
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st, 100	85	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	81
11,000 Ill. L. & T. 1st, 101	70	50 do. bot. c. s.	81½
3,000 Ill. L. & T. 1st, 101	70	100 N. J. Central	80½
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	83	200 Mil. & St. Paul	60½
1,000 Tol., P. & W.	79	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	62½
1,000 do. West. Div.	62	20 E. Pt. W. & C. O'C.	94½
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7-3 10, Conv.	82½	60 Union Pacific	34½
1,000 O. & M. Con. 6s	85	200 R. R. & St. Island	100½
7 Fourth Nat. Bk.	107½	50 Chic. Burr. & Q.	152½
18 do.	107½	100 Dubuque & Sioux City	55
50 Park Bk.	172½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112½	150 Atm. M. Union Ex.	48
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113½	100 do.	50
50,000 do.	113½	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Os	97
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107½		
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	107½	100 Erie	24½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '66 new	109½	200 do.	24½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110	100 Reading	49½
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	110	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	92½
5,000 U. P. 1st 6s	90	15 Panama	77
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. m.	69½	100 do.	78½
1,000 N. C. 6s, old	40	100 Chic. & N. W.	81½
6,000 S. C. 6s, '89	70	100 do.	81½
do. 1 d. July	70½	100 N. J. Central	80½
1,000 Mo. State 6s	62½	100 do.	80½
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	81½	50 do.	b. c. 80½
1,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, c.	90	100 Chic. & R. I.	111½
100 Brunk City Land	2	100 Mil. & St. Paul	60½
30 Mariposa Pref.	10½	100 do.	61
100 do.	10½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	62½
100 Pac. R. Missouri	10½	100 Pacific Mail	36½
300 West. U. Tel., b. c.	41½	25 Chic. & Alton	115½
100 do. b. c.	42	100 Union Pacific	34½
30 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97		

TUESDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The market for Gold today was comparatively steady, the sales varying but very slightly from the closing quotation of 111½ @ 111¾ per cent. last night. In the forenoon 111 @ cent. was accepted, and then 111½ @ cent. The foreign news was rather calculated to depress Gold, but there seemed to be some scarcity in the Gold for cash delivery toward the settlement hour for yesterday's transaction, and this incident partially strengthened the market. The transactions of the Gold Room, altogether, were scarcely up to the usual daily average, and the market, in the afternoon, left off without speculative excitement on either side of the account.

Foreign Bills were again in free supply and 60-days' London, of the best names, done at 108½ @ cent. net. Some of the leading drawers asked 109 at their own counters, while Bills of the same class were offered on the Street at 108½ @ cent.

The Public Funds were barely steady in price, but the offerings were quite as unimportant in amount as the demand. The 5-20s of 1867 were 109¾, and the 10-40s 109½ @ cent. We find that there is very little doing either way between the London and Frankfort markets and New-York. Few 5-20 Bonds actually cross the Atlantic of late, notwithstanding the recent unsettling of quotations by the threatened trouble between England and Prussia.

In the Railway market there was something of a flurry in the Bonds and Stock of the Union Pacific Road. The Stock went down to 18¾; the Income Bonds below 60, and the First Mortgages to 80½@¾ @ cent. Telegrams from Boston, the head-quarters of the concern, advise that everything is right and looking well, and the only solution of the sudden turn in the Stock is an order from the Secretary of the Treasury withholding all the pay of the Pacific Roads for Government service, in place of one-half as hitherto withheld as against the Interest on the Government subsidy.

The New-York and Western Roads were generally steady, as compared with the sales of Monday. The North-west Stocks were firm at yesterday's advance; there was an advance in both classes of the St. Paul Stock; New-York Central and Lake Shore steady, and Erie Stock upward in price and somewhat active in movement on higher quotations from London. In the State Stocks and Miscellaneous Stocks the changes from yesterday were not important, but the market was dull in spirit.

Money was in good supply at previous cheap rates, 5@6 @ cent. on call loan, and 7@8 @ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. There was altogether less spirit in the Wall-street markets, including Gold, Exchange and Stocks.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 29.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	107¾	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	109½
American Gold Coin	111¼	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	68¾
New-York Central and Hudson	92¾	92¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	97½	96¾
Reading Railroad	50¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111¾
North-west Common	81¾	81¼
North-west Preferred	81½	80¾
Pacific Mail Company	36½	49
St. Paul Preferred	63¾	61¾
St. Paul Common	60½	60¾
Lake Shore	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33½
Toledo and Wabash	16¾	16¾
Western Telegraph	47	49½
Erie	24¾	24¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

Gold receipts	$324,341 10
Gold payments	204,416 93
Gold balance	60,296,571 85
Currency receipts	158,712 97
Currency payments	241,161 10
Currency balance	7,049,166 59
Customs	480,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 @ cent. reg., '81	112½	5-20 coup., '67	109¾
6 @ cent. coup., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	110¼
6 @ cent. reg., '67	107¾	10-40 reg.	109½
5-20 coup., '64	107	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 coup., '65	107	6s currency	110½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	69½	Arkansas 6s, funded	64
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	68½	Ohio 5 @ cents, '86	108½
Virginia 6s, old	40½	Kentucky 6s	99
Georgia 7s, new bds.	84½	Ill. Canal 6s	75
N. Carolina 6s, old	47½	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	36	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	34½	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, n. bds.	33½	Ind. 5 @ c. War Loan	100

N. C. 6s, spec. tax	19	Michigan 6 @ c., '72	102
S. Carolina new bds.	18	Michigan 6 @ c., '78	105
S. Carolina, Act 2,000	48	Michigan 6 @ c., '90	107
Missouri 6s	93	Michigan 6 @ c., '98	107
La. 6s, new bonds	71	N. Y. Exp. Bonds	1.107
La. 6s, levee	62½	N. Y. City Bks.	1.100
La. 7s, Penitentiary	62	N. Y. 6s Cen. L., '71	102
Cincinnati 7s	101½	N. Y. 6s Cen. L., '76	105
Connecticut 6s	108½	N. Y. 6s Cen. L., '81	110
Rhode Island 6s	108½	N. Y. 6s Cen. L., '86	113
Alabama 8s	103	N. Y. 6s Cen. L., '90	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99	G. West. 1st, '88	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	97	G. West. 2d, '93	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97	Gold & Sil. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	Gold & Chi. 8s	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83	106½	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '85-7s	100½	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort.	80½	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort.	75	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99½
Erie 7s, 5th mort.	70½	N. Y. Cen. Sd. F.	102
E. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	91½	N. Y. Cen. new bds.	102
Hud. 7s, 2d, R.S., '84	100	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st	105
Harlem 1st, '99	110	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	94
Harl. Con. M. & S. F.	60½	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d	84
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	81	Clev. & Pitts. 5s	92
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	72	Clev. & Pitts. 7s	112
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s	117	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	90
Mich. Cen. 7s, S. F.	111	Chi. & Alt. 1st	112
M. S. & N. I., S. F. 7s	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st	112
Sod. 7s, guar. by Mich.	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st	112
Con. 7s, '83	101½	Ohio & Miss. con.	28½
U. Pac. 1st 6s, '96	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90
Ill. Cen. 7 @ c., '76	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	55
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	84½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	45	Chi. & R. I. 1st, 6s	90½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7s	112½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	84½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 6s	90½
Consol. 7 @ c. conv.	87½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Pacific R. of Mo.	90	Col. & Tol. 1st	75
Del., L. & W. 2d	88	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	50
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	62	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	81½
Tol. & Wab. 2d ex.	50	Ind. & St. L. 1st	90
Tol. & Wab. sin. bds.	71	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85
Ill. West. 1st, '89	100		

Ill. Cen. R. & Dub.	110	New-York County	140
Hudson River	240	Manufac. & Builders'	150
Harlem	140	Park	170
Nassau	90	N. Y. Nat. Exp. Bks.	100
Central National	105	Central National	105
North River	107	North River	107
Ninth National	108½	Ninth National	108½
Tenth National	107	Tenth National	107
Orient	170	Orient	170
Gold Exch. Bank	125	Gold Exch. Bank	125
City & Brokers' Ass.	100	City & Brokers' Ass.	100
Oil & Mining Exch.	125	Oil & Mining Exch.	125
Pennsylvania Coal	231	Pennsylvania Coal	231
Spring Mountain Coal	40	Spring Mountain Coal	40
Canton Co. Balt.	37½	Canton Co. Balt.	37½
Consol. Coal of Md.	35	Consol. Coal of Md.	35
Maryland Coal (Coal of Md.)	25	Maryland Coal (Coal of Md.)	25
Western Union Tel.	49	Western Union Tel.	49
Quicksilver Mining	4	Quicksilver Mining	4
Mariposa Mining	10½	Mariposa Mining	10½
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	36½	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	36½
Boston Water Power	12	Boston Water Power	12
Adams Exp.	58	Adams Exp.	58
Wells-Fargo Express	33	Wells-Fargo Express	33
Merchants'

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Sutton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Deane, Miss Bonsall, Miss Yeomans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Pascal, and M. Gaudin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Ledingwell.

STADT THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TANNHAUSER. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, Afternoon and Evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as the hour in the day as may be convenient. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

An attack was made on Monday at Beaume, between Montargis and Pithiviers, by the French, which, according to a Versailles telegram, was repulsed with loss to the French, the Germans capturing a thousand prisoners. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES commanded the Germans in person. The London reports say sharp fighting occurred along the front of the Army of the Loire, from Montargis to Pithiviers on Monday, in which the French were successful, capturing many prisoners and one cannon. A dispatch from Evreux says the Germans occupy that city, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. The Duke of MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN was yesterday near Le Mans, where KERATRY is reported to have a force of 27,000 men.

Gen. VAN WERDER's official dispatches confirm the previous accounts of the rout of a force of Garibaldians. The Paris and Strasbourg railway has been reopened by the Germans to within ten miles of Paris, the interruption at Chelles having been overcome by laying a new track around the blown-up tunnel. Gen. TROCHU, it is said, has refused to permit the Russian military agent at Paris to leave the city, for fear he may reveal the desperate condition of the garrison and inhabitants. The French commander denies that he was about to expel ten thousand of the destitute inhabitants from the city. Late Paris journals received in London bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who, it is said, denounce the Tours Government as obstinate. The corporation of Trinity College, Dublin, has petitioned the British Government to save the literary, art and scientific collections in Paris.

A dispatch from King WILLIAM to the Queen announces that on Monday Gen. MANTEUFFEL defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens, inflicting a loss of 1,700 in all. Amiens is now said to be occupied by 70,000 Germans. The retreat of the French is reported in a Lille dispatch to have been orderly. The Prussian plan is said to be to attack Lille and Dunkirk. The Belgian Government is again said to be endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Dunkirk.

Fifty millions of the new German loan are to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. A committee of English bankers held a meeting in London, on Monday night, and resolved to take the whole loan of one hundred millions of thalers. The French man-of-war *Tolmeuse* has been seen cruising on the track of German steamers of the New-Orleans and Bremen line.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A report prevailed in Vienna yesterday, that recent declarations from St. Petersburg would necessitate, on the part of the other Powers, preparations for early action. Mr. EYLANDS, a member of the British House of Commons, made a speech at a public meeting, deprecating war against Russia with the concurrence of the other parties to the treaty of 1856. In London, yesterday, the money market indicated more confidence in a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question. A number of communications appeared in the London *Times* yesterday morning, insisting on the maintenance of neutrality on the Black Sea, or a declaration of war. The London *Telegraph* pretends to state officially that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand, and to submit her grievances to a conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The supposed Fenians, WELCH and BOUCLAR, recently arrested in Manchester, have been discharged. The Greek Industrial Exhibition was opened at Athens, on Sunday last, by the King and Queen. Austria, according to a Berlin telegram, has congratulated Prussia on the union of the South German States with the North German Confederation. Under the new North German Constitution Prussia has but seventeen of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the Confederation, and from this it is inferred that the policy of Germany in future will be peace. The Ambassador of Sweden and Norway at the Hague, Mr. STRESSERE, is to be sent to Washington as Minister to the United States. The action of the Italian Government in seizing a Roman journal for publishing the Pope's encyclical letter, is censured by all classes in Florence.

CUBA.

The American schooner *Frank Palmer* was lost at sea, last Friday....Col. BARRIOS, CAVADA's Chief of Staff, has been captured....The Spanish gun-boat *Alerte* is ashore at Ensenada de Cochinos, and is likely to prove a total loss....Col. CARRERA, an insurgent leader, surrendered himself, on Monday....CHRISTOBAL MADRIGA, once the Cuban Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been captured and sentenced to death by the garrote....A story published in Madrid that SARVALLA, the naturalist, had joined the insurrection, and committed various atrocities, is denied.

GENERAL.

At the indignation meeting in Montgomery, Ala., on Monday night, the conduct of Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BURNSIDE was severely condemned by several prominent Republican speakers.

The report that E. M. YENCER has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life is contradicted. His trial takes place in January.

A white man, who has been fined by the Recorder of Memphis, Tenn., for living with a negro woman whom he alleges to be his wife, has brought a suit against the city, putting his damages at $20,000.

The opening of the White Mountain Railroad to Lancaster, N. H., took place yesterday.

The annual meeting of the farmers of New-Hampshire took place at Concord, yesterday. Agricultural topics were discussed.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad case came up in Boston, yesterday, and was adjourned over. Certain creditors have put in a petition for a decree in bankruptcy, and the question of jurisdiction is under advisement.

New gold discoveries are reported in Mexico, about seventy miles from Chihuahua. A rich placer has been opened by one Don PEDRO GONZALES.

The Immigration Convention of New-Mexico met at Santa Fé, on Monday, and effected a permanent organization. Resolutions were passed asking the Government to grant land to aid in building railroads and establishing public schools.

A man named WOLF killed himself at Philadelphia, after an unsuccessful attempt to shoot his wife and child.

The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian church at Rye was laid yesterday.

Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the South, has submitted his report.

The Woman Suffrage Association of the North-west met in convention at Detroit, Mich., yesterday. The prominent figures were those of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CELIA M. BURLEIGH and LILLIE PECKHAM.

MOHR, SOLOMON & MOHR, liquor-dealers, of Cincinnati, declare that they have not "suspended."

They have snow nine inches deep in the highland country, Virginia.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received over 400 varieties of apples from the Imperial Botanical Garden of St. Petersburg, all in prime condition.

Truth from a Democratic Well.

"The Democracy," said this journal on the 23d May, 1869, "may find the Erie Ring an old man of the mountain before they are a twelve-month older." They have found it so now, and the honest men among them are devising means to rid the party of a load which is bringing it to ruin.

The Western movement to secure the nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS in 1872, is one of the signs of this revolt against the Tammany-Erie combination. The Democratic Party is not over-nice in its nominations or in its policy, as its record proves; but its managers in other parts of the country are shrewd enough to detect the mischief resulting from Tammany's misrule, and from the shameless affiliation of Tammany's puppet in the Executive chair with the swindlers of the Erie Ring. The rural Democracy are not easily frightened, but they cannot stand *that*. They recognize the hopelessness of a contest with the man who has made himself the abettor of gross frauds as their Presidential candidate, and with men like TWEED, SWEENY, and FISK, Jr., as his guides and masters. It would be very difficult for any man to win in a race with this pretty trio on his back.

The discontent is no longer confined to the West. It has obtained expression in one of Gov. HOFFMAN's strongholds, and through the columns of the ablest and most influential organs of the party. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, resting on a solid basis of business success, and with a character to maintain as the condition of lasting influence, can remain silent no longer. "Let the Erie bill be repealed," is the cry it sent forth last evening, and it justifies the cry with reasons that are unanswerable. The *Eagle* avows its friendship for Gov. HOFFMAN, and because of its friendship it entreats him to undo, as far as possible, the wrong arising from his approval of the bill in question. "A process," our contemporary declares, "which cannot be decently depicted as less than a gigantic robbery under forms of law, has been facilitated and protected by it." "This monstrous wrong," the same journal proceeds to say, "has worked in aid of so appalling a rascality and robbery" that the Governor must divest himself of responsibility for it as soon as he can. It is a "precedent and a temptation to wholesale plunder," we are further told. It has opened the door for "robbers under legal forms, and it outrages and alarms every man who has property invested in any stock company." The Governor is informed "that the people expect of him some open stand against this most audacious scoundrelism of the period," since by signing the bill he became "the aider of a scheme to legalize and facilitate a mammoth theft." Finally, the Governor is reminded that "the Democratic Party cannot carry Erie in the Presidential election." "The pen is paralysed of every honest journalist" who undertakes to defend either the Democratic Party or Gov. HOFFMAN, while the Erie bill remains upon the statute book. This from a Democratic journal, is a very nice pill for the New-York *World* to swallow.

Of course, the *Eagle* urges in Gov. HOFFMAN's behalf that he aided these schemes "inadvertently and innocently," that he "signed in good faith," that "he could not have foreseen or designed such a use" of the bill "as has been made of it in the case of the Erie Company." We understand the motives which prompt the *Eagle* to put forward these excuses, but the excuses themselves are unworthy of notice. Gov. HOFFMAN cannot plead innocence or inadvertence. He took ample time to consider the provisions of the bill before signing it, and the TIMES left him no pretext for alleging that he was unaware of the uses for which it was designed. During the fortnight which elapsed between the passage of the bill by the Legislature and its authorization by the Governor, the TIMES again and again pointed out the obvious intentions of the Erie Ring. Gov. HOFFMAN, therefore, knew beforehand precisely how the bill might be expected to operate. He sanctioned it, nevertheless—and we must suppose that he sanctioned it deliberately, with an utter disregard of consequences to the public, and in obedience to the dictates of his masters, TWEED, FISK & Co. Eleventh hour repentance will not save Gov. HOFFMAN. He will be held responsible for a great crime—a crime which has given impunity to "audacious scoundrelism," and license to a gang of thieves.

Gov. HOFFMAN had an opportunity last session of doing what the *Eagle* calls upon him to do in the session that will soon begin. The iniquitous operation of the Erie bill was as clear then as now, and a Governor who had "inadvertently and innocently" given it his approval would not have hesitated as to his duty. He would have done what he is asked now to do—"washed his hands of this monstrous wrong." He did nothing of the sort. He suggested neither the modification nor the repeal of the bill. By similar inaction, the Democratic Party made itself a sharer in his infamy. That party had a majority sufficiently large to make it absolute master of the situation. It could have arrested the Erie fraud without difficulty. But it permitted TWEED and FISK, Jr., to rule, and the law remains to this hour an illustration of the utter depravity of the party, and of the close identification of Gov. HOFFMAN with the most "gigantic robbery" and the most "monstrous wrong" of modern times. The indignation of the *Eagle* comes too late to extricate the Governor from his bondage of infamy, or to avert the consequences which partnership with the Erie Ring entails upon the Democracy.

Moses Taylor and the Controller.

The prominent part taken by MOSES TAYLOR in the Committee appointed for the express purpose of white-washing Controller CONNOLLY, recalls sundry reminiscences of the past, in which a similar connection is reported to have existed. These matters have, in some unaccountable manner, been passed over by the Astor-Connolly Committee.

There is one instance in particular in which the Manhattan Gas Company, in which Mr. TAYLOR, who is now and was then heavily interested, figured both conspicuously and profitably, and upon which a few facts and figures, although an old story to Mr. TAYLOR, would certainly have astonished the public, and probably the rest of the Committee. The public will recollect that during the last years of the war, the Manhattan Gas Company professed to have ascertained that the profits upon their contract with the Corporation, to supply it with gas, were not as large as they could wish. There was a prospect of their enormous dividends being diminished. The idea that the poor stockholders of the Manhattan Gas Company should be brought down to a paltry annual dividend of fifty per cent. or so was too outrageous to be submitted to. A scheme was therefore devised to get rid of the contract, and a resolution, after having been sufficiently "greased," was slipped through the Common Council. This resolution, in effect, canceled the contract with the City, and authorized the Street Commissioner and Controller to make a new contract with the Company. The Street Commissioner was willing, if not anxious, that this should be done, but Mr. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, who was then Controller, refused to sign the contract, assigning as a reason that the Gas Company was just as able to perform their contract as the hundreds of mechanics and others who were being held strictly to their obligations by the City. This was supposed to be the end of the matter, and so it proved to be, so far as the general public was concerned.

By and by, however, the celebrated Board of Audit was created, with power to direct the payment of all disputed claims against the Corporation, and a bill was passed giving the Controller power to settle all such claims. At this period Mr. BRENNAN had retired, and Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, who had, even then, earned his cognomen of "Slippery Dick," had been vested with the control of the Finance Department. The claims which Mr. CONNOLLY "settled" in pursuance of these laws amounted to millions, and among them was a "claim" of the Manhattan Company, which, it is alleged, and we believe truthfully, had no foundation either in law or equity, but was the same scheme which had been prevented by Mr. BRENNAN from becoming a legal obligation. The amount at which this "claim" of the Gas Company was audited and settled, we are assured, $500,000, or thereabout, but rumor says that the money deducted by these "settling" the claim, for charges, per centages, &c., reduced the amount actually received by the Company to about one-half this sum.

Here, then, is an item in the Controller's accounts which the public would have been glad to know all about, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for even a white-washing committee to have ascertained the facts. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR was on the Committee, and he was also a director of the Gas Company, and one of the largest if not the largest stockholder in it. He must have been perfectly familiar with the whole subject, even if the report that he had arranged the matter himself should be incorrect. The item, to be sure, is the trifling one of half a million, but the times are so hard, and taxes so heavy, that our citizens are becoming curious about even such paltry sums. Could not the Committee enlighten us as to why the claim above mentioned was paid, and tell us, also, if the Gas Company only got half of it, who got the other half?

The *World* at one time darkly alluded to this subject in its columns, in the days of its late lamented editor, who carried on a gallant fight against the Ring; and even now it may be disposed to unite with us in asking for explanations. It certainly will not take much of Mr. TAYLOR's valuable time to set us right upon this question if we are wrong, and we trust he will oblige us. In fact, we have no doubt that if the exact truth were published, the reasons for Mr. TAYLOR's appointment on the white-washing Committee would be satisfactorily explained.

A Patriot Under a Cloud.

The world has rarely had the good fortune to possess a great General who was equally apt with the pen and with the sword. Still more rarely has it seen one who used his literary talent in giving to posterity a plain unvarnished tale of his own campaigns. ALEXANDER the Great, HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON, left the records of their triumphs to be sifted and arranged by succeeding historians. WASHINGTON and Gen GRANT will live chiefly in the pages of more or less competent biographers. To this general rule there is, however, in ancient times the very notable exception of JULIUS CÆSAR, and in our own day the equally remarkable one of Gen. JOHN O'NEILL. With the Commentaries of the great Roman will hereafter rank the "official report on the attempt to invade Canada" by the "President of the Fenian Brotherhood." The schoolboy of the future may not, improbably, be as familiar with the opening phrase, "Since I last had the honor to address you," as with the well-known piece of Latinity, "The whole of Gaul is divided into three parts."

We leave it to more ingenious chroniclers to establish a parallel between the ancient and the modern military autobiographer. There are, to be sure, such points of coincidence as the following: CÆSAR was the General of an actual Roman Republic, O'NEILL was the General of a possible Irish one; CÆSAR had a good many enemies in the Roman Senate, so had O'NEILL in the Fenian one; CÆSAR "came, saw, and conquered;" O'NEILL went, saw, and—was arrested. Believing, however, that a hypercritical public might fail to see the strict appositeness of such analogies, we commend them to the attention of the future historian, who will address a more impartial audience. Gen. O'NEILL shows, it must be confessed, a very slender amount of respect for the chroniclers of the passing time. Even the select band of reporters who comforted the ill-starred commander with the assurance that his name would not sustain "one iota of blemish," are only approved to the extent of having furnished narratives "in the main correct." Outside of these, the General finds nothing save lies and misrepresentation. The representative of one New-York journal is credibly stated to have "made good time to the rear," while another, who was probably demoralized by being assigned to investigate the Sunday mysteries of the "palatial stables," was so gloriously drunk that he and his note-book had to be picked up from the roadside, that afternoon, by the Sheriff of Chittenden County." If he had been spending the day with Mr. TWEED, he could not have behaved worse.

Seeing that out of materials so furnished history is made, we can hardly wonder that Gen. JOHN O'NEILL should, in self-defense, have taken to the writing of his own Commentaries. In the calm seclusion of the jail at Burlington, Vt., the gallant leader of the heroic band who fought at Eccles Hill proceeds to narrate the true story of what profane reporters called "the great Fenian fizzle" of May, 1870. Like *Malvolio*, the General found greatness thrust upon him. He now believes that the Machiavellian leaders of the Brotherhood put him forward as a scape-goat to bear the odium of certain failure. When he undertook the job, however, he felt certain of success. As to its justice or expediency he had no misgivings. His patriotic creed is comprehensively summed up in the formula that steel is the certain cure for Irish grievances. He joined the Fenian organization because it promised a fight, and he went to Canada because it was the only opening that offered for fighting. The direct invasion of Ireland, while England remained at peace, he believed to be wholly impracticable, but Canada, "once gained, would serve as an excellent base of operations against the enemy." With this lucid and eminently satisfactory programme, Gen. O'NEILL took the field. A plan of campaign was sketched which combines in a striking degree the original and the practicable. The combinations of VON MOLTKE were not more elaborately framed, and their force would doubtless have been as irresistible if the men had only come up. But what could the most original military genius do under such circumstances as the following, recorded more in sorrow than in anger, by the unfortunate commander? The 6 o'clock train from the south arrived bringing, instead of from ten to twelve hundred men promised by Massachusetts, about twenty-five or thirty, "including Col. H. SULLIVAN. He and most of the men he had with him would have better served the cause by remaining at home. In lieu of six hundred men promised by Vermont and north-east New-York, about eighty or ninety in charge of Major J. J. MONAGHAN, arrived on the train." With such materials as this Gen. O'NEILL resolved to make his great attempt, fully believing that once a footing was obtained on Canadian soil, thousands would flock to his standard. It is, however, the first step that costs—and in this case the step was a backward one.

Second only in ingenuity to Gen. O'NEILL's "plan of campaign" is his relation of the circumstances attending his arrest. Many interesting points are raised, bearing upon the relative speed of horses and rifle balls, the efficacy of barrels in stopping a running carriage, and such like, which we leave to the treatment of professional critics. The General proves, to his own satisfaction, that he could not have been rescued from the custody of Gen. FOSTER. Whether he has proved it to the satisfaction of his late comrades or not, is scarcely a question of public importance. The chief point of interest to his late antagonists, of whom the General talks very handsomely, is the "No, emphatically no," with which he answers the question, "Shall another attempt be made to invade Canada?" On this point, at least, we can fairly applaud Gen. O'NEILL's good sense, and trust, further, that it may be shared to the full by his impetuous friends and compatriots. But should another attempt be made, we hope Mayor HALL will lead it, arrayed in his well-known green suit.

Making Bread Without Flour.

Whenever any wonderful invention or discovery finds record, we generally see it ascribed to either an American or a Frenchman. Hence we need not be at all surprised to learn that one SEBILLE, (a Frenchman this time,) has found out that bread may be made without flour. In BYRON's day, as he tells us in *Don Juan*, some one proposed to make it of sawdust. The material this time seems to be different.

The general adoption of the new system of manufacturing the staff of life will deprive several classes of very useful citizens of the particular staff on which they now lean for support, inasmuch as millers will be *de trop*, and the dealers and speculators in flour will find their occupation gone. But, fortunately, farmers will not be interfered with; transportation companies will still levy, as now, what toll they choose upon the raw material, and bakers may make more money than ever. Therefore, the new discovery cannot so turn the world upside down as to leave nothing on the top; and, while it may give us bread by a novel process, it promises to give us bread made upon principles which seem not only sensible, but which also appear to be in accordance with nature's own original intentions.

We have intimated that the proposed process ignores mills, mill-stones, and millers; which means simply, that the bread is to be made from the unground wheat. There is not so much surplus material, or indigestible matter in wheat, as people generally suppose, judging as they do, by the apparently large proportion of bran, &c., discarded in making flour. In point of fact, not five per cent. of a grain of wheat need or should be wasted; whereas, in most cases, only about seventy-five per cent., or eighty, at furthest, of the nutritious portion of the grain is utilized in producing flour. Thus, there is an actual loss on our part, of from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the aliment naturally provided for us. That all this is sacrificed to appearances, merely that the flour shall be of dazzling whiteness, is clear from the circumstance that even these discarded particles of bran and other coatings of the kernel, are not only esteemed as fattening food for cattle, but are made into bread which is equally healthful, economical, and palatable. That the world has been willing so long to wait for bread, made in the manner in which it was really intended to be made, is only explicable by reference to the combination of pride and obtuseness which makes up the average of civilisation. When CARLYLE said that Britain had a population of thirty millions, mostly fools, he gave the very truest reason why, there as everywhere else, the people have not yet learned how to make bread properly.

The making of bread, by this new system, is a threefold process, viz., washing the wheat, fermentation, and the final admixture and flavoring. The grain is put in a vessel, covered with water, and stirred until the lighter grains and extraneous particles are either dissolved or left floating on the surface. The mass is then freed from the water and put into a cylinder, like a nutmeg grater, whose revolutions remove the outer skin of the grain. This is all that it is really necessary to remove. Next, the wheat thus cleansed is immersed in twice its own weight of water, heated to seventy-five degrees, to which has been added one part of half-dry yeast, and five or six ounces of glucose to two hundred parts of water. A day's exposure to this bath secures the necessary degree of absorption and fermentation, and the color will also have been extracted from the exterior surface of the grain. The water being then removed, the wheat will be not far from white in color. Next the stiffened mass is put through rollers which mash it into a glutinous pulp, and mix regularly through the whole bulk all the remaining particles of skin or bran. The dough, for such it now is, is then put into a trough, flavored with water in which salt has been dissolved, and given an opportunity to absorb more water if necessary, and then thoroughly kneaded by hand. Nothing, now, is needed but to treat it just as flour dough is treated, and when sufficiently light hand it over to the oven.

This certainly is not a complicated process; nor is it costly or difficult. It insures to the eater the entire nutriment of the wheat, and in its preparation promises no more than the traditional peck of dirt. It is possible that the result may not be bread of brilliant whiteness, but it will be genuine, unadulterated bread, for all that.

But another important feature of the new discovery is one which will commend it to all thrifty housewives and frugal swains. By the process indicated above, not far from one-third more bread can be obtained from a given quantity of wheat than under the existing system. This, then, may be the final solution of the venerable problems which required us to "look through a mill-stone;" for, with or without the help of the flute, we may all now clearly see through the millstone and into the wheat-fields beyond, whose golden grain has promise of immunity henceforth from the tearing tortures of grinding burrs and grits.

The Growth of New-York.

It is common and natural to suppose that the percentage of increase in the population of a community during a given period may be taken as a guide for the probable increase in the future. People are apt, without reflection, to imagine that at least there will be no diminution in the rate of progress, and nine persons out of ten, if asked to give an off-hand opinion, would probably conjecture that the rate of increase in New-York City is rising every five or ten years. Yet that this is far from being the fact can easily be shown, and the late census furnishes occasion for an instructive examination of the facts. If we go back half a century, and begin with the year 1820, we shall be able to construct a table that will make our assertion entirely plain. In that year New-York had attained a population of 123,706. We append the numbers for each succeeding fifth year, setting against them in each instance the rate of increase:

Year.	Population.	Rate of Increase per cent.
1825	166,086	33
1830	202,589	21.75
1835	270,089	33.25
1840	312,710	15.80
1845	371,223	21.50
1850	515,547	38.75
1855	629,810	21.75
1860	813,669	29.20
1865	726,386	
1870	930,341	14

The year 1865 shows a decrease, owing to the drain of the war; and the increase against 1870 is for *ten* years instead of five. It will be seen from this table that so far from the yearly rate of increase being a constant quantity, it is subject to wide fluctuations, and that the margin between the extremes is no less than twenty-three per cent., in different instrums, on the entire population. Between 1840 and 1850, again, the rate of increase was sixty-five per cent., while between 1860 and 1870 it was no higher than fourteen. Were we now to suppose that the increase for decades to come would be equivalent only to that of the last, we should find, taking the last census in thousands, that the population at the successive dates would be as follows:

In 1880	1,055,640	In 1910	1,568,977
In 1890	1,305,420	In 1920	1,799,033
In 1900	1,271,509		

These figures are far below the estimates of sanguine statisticians, but there are arguments for supposing that they will not fall much short of the facts. It is computed that with a mean density equal to that of the existing population south of Central Park, the Island can accommodate two and one-half millions of people. Hence, if the above figures may be trusted, we have ample room for expansion, at least during the next fifty years.

Meanwhile, the peculiar shape and limited size of Manhattan Island, the relative distance of its remoter parts, the accessibility of the surrounding country, and the high rates of taxation, must assuredly produce definite effects. To assure ourselves of this we need not depend on prognostication; for the figures are before us to strengthen the case. The population of New-York, for example, has increased since 1860 by 112,672; the population of Brooklyn, in the same time, has increased 120,679. In the same period, while New-York has added to her people fourteen per cent., Staten Island, by no means the most flourishing of Metropolitan suburbs, has added twenty per cent. to hers. But the circumstances we have named are not the only ones that go to suggest the wisdom of moderating the extravagant expectations which some have indulged in with respect to the future growth of New-York. It has certainly shot up with great swiftness to the proportions of a great City. Experience, however, shows that there is a tendency in all great cities, after reaching a certain point in population, to increase very slowly, or even to decline. For example, the population of Paris by 1720 had reached half a million souls; and in 1784 the number was 660,000. Yet, in 1792, it had fallen to 610,000, and in 1793 to 580,000. It was 640,000 in 1798, and fell to 580,000 ten years after. To be sure, we may hope to escape the political vicissitudes that caused these fluctuations, and the social conditions that impede population may with us be more favorable. Still, the general tendency after rapid growth is to a certain equilibrium. We see also this tendency in our own State, where, in twenty counties, or one-third of the whole, the population has either decreased since 1860, or is barely stationary, while in twenty more the gain is very small. More people, doubtless, work in factories and shops than was once the case, and fewer till the soil. Population, in other words, tends more to accumulate in dense communities than formerly. We must remember, however, that the number of such communities is in this country very great; and that the recent development of our internal agricultural and mining wealth has vastly multiplied the inducements that once existed to draw population from the Atlantic sea-board.

If additional prosperity is believed to be assured by advancing numbers, it is intelligible that men should hope for, and, as usual in such cases, prophesy them. But, setting aside the political and social considerations that may render it doubtful whether overcrowded towns are either beneficial to a nation or to their own citizens, there are positive evils connected with exaggerated expectations of the future which it is wise to avoid. The check to immigration given by European wars, the attractions of the interior, and other drawbacks, may judiciously be weighed in making the proper discount on the figures of interested speculators. Our population may within the space we have named exceed the most extravagant estimates; but it is much more likely to fall considerably short of them.

MINOR TOPICS.

Yesterday the *World* ascribed all sorts of vicious propensities to President GRANT, and went on to say that he shared these vices in common with "JIM FISK." We really cannot allow one of the ablest men in the New-York Democracy to be abused in this manner. JIM FISK—if that is the worthy gentleman's name—took the trouble to come out at Tammany Hall just before the election, and make a speech in favor of his "intimate friends" HOFFMAN, TWEED, and SWEENY—while no less a person than Mr. AUGUST BELMONT called upon him with grateful approval from the chair. Moreover, the same "JIM" declared that he would give orders to his twenty-five thousand men to vote for HOFFMAN, who made JIM's fortune by signing the Erie bill—and no doubt he kept his word. And now the *World*, which revolves upon its axis about twelve times in every twenty-four hours, sets to work abusing this honored Democratic leader. We shall have it calling Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY "swindlers" again soon. As for Mr. FISK, who has done so much for the Democracy, we advise him to create a "third party" at once. The Republicans do not want him, and the Democrats have kicked him out of doors. Let him advertise a third party from the coach-box of his portable seraglio.

The *Christian Advocate* reproaches us in a very unfeeling and cruel manner for our recent articles in reference to the Methodist Book Concern. It says that it generally has great confidence in us—which we are delighted to learn; but that in this particular matter we are wilfully deceiving our readers—which we are obliged to say to our Christian friend is a mistake. As he has made rather a grave charge, perhaps our contemporary will now specify the precise points in which we have misrepresented the affairs connected with the Book Concern. Is it not true that frauds have been discovered in its management? Did not a committee acknowledge these frauds, and then did not another committee deny them altogether? Is it not the case that some of its funds have been misappropriated, and that the managers decline to prosecute the guilty persons? If these things have not occurred, then we will admit that we have been in error, and will make any reparation which the *Christian Advocate* is prepared to exact. Only pray let it meet our charges fairly and honestly, without delivering a sermon on the subject. Let it tell us like a brother where we have been misinformed, and thus not be beneath a "Christian" as well as an "Advocate."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in an article on HOFFMAN's chances for the Presidency, makes a slight mistake in saying that our Ring Governor has been a candidate for important offices six times, and "on every occasion has won a victory over all adversaries." Mr. HOFFMAN has been once elected Recorder of this City, once Mayor, (elected by less than one-third of the whole vote cast,) and twice Governor. The first time he ran for Governor he was defeated by FENTON; the next time he was elected by fraudulent votes; and the last time by a combination of Democratic frauds and "family quarrels" among the Republicans. The *Commercial* is more accurate when speaking of HOFFMAN's backers, the Tammany Ring, which it calls the "basest, greediest, corruptest, most disgusting gang of vagabonds that ever obtained political power in any part of the American Continent." In summing up HOFFMAN's prospects, the *Commercial* says: "He has no chance of a nomination without the 'Ring,' and it is the 'Ring' which will be a principal agency in destroying his chances of election. So we must pass HOFFMAN over to despair." A very sensible paper, that Cincinnati *Commercial*.

With their accustomed perfection of strategy, the Prussians have so disposed of their forces as to enable them to fight the newly-organized armies of France in detail, by interposing to prevent a junction between any of them at present in the field. Before Amiens the Army of the North failed, in spite of their partial success on Sunday, to prevent the occupation of that city. Their attempt on Monday to follow up the advantage of the previous day evidently resulted in defeat, and at present the First German Army Corps acts as a sufficient counterpoise to any further movement they may undertake. The Germans in the valley of the Eure, and in possession of Evreux, act as an unquestionable check upon the troops organized in Normandy; the forces which face KERATRY at Le Mans serve, in like manner, to neutralize the contingent of Brittany, otherwise known as the Army of the West; while a formidable and highly-extended German line stretches between the Army of the Loire and Paris. From day to day an engagement of the highest importance is looked for in this quarter. An attempt to break this line was yesterday made at Beaune, a little town situated amid the densely-wooded country lying between the German right at Montargis and its centre at Pithiviers. This resulted disastrously for the French, and unless Gen. D'AURELLES resolves to recross the Loire, we shall probably next hear of a united German attack upon his entire line.

Although the Christmas season is approaching, most wholesale and retail dealers are finding out, to their cost, that business is not so active as usual. People do not buy so liberally as they are wont to do—and the reason is that they have not the money to spend. The reason of that, again, is that they find it quite enough to do to keep a roof over their heads in times like these. The local taxes are high, and the landlords usually take care to put them on to the rent, with a margin over for themselves. We never heard that Mr. J. J. ASTOR was an exception to this rule, although he has deliberately gone out of his way to place his fellow-citizens under the burden of a heavier taxation than ever. Our store-keepers will see who are their friends and who their enemies by and by. If they vote for Tammany in November they need not be surprised if in December they find their goods left unsold upon their hands. People cannot keep TWEED and SWEENY in luxuries and be able to buy any for themselves.

On Saturday last there was a large sale of insurance, gas, and other stocks, including some City seven per cent. bonds. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. MOSES TAYLOR—with JOHN J. ASTOR and others—reported a few days before the last election that the accounts in the Controller's Office were faithfully and accurately kept, he took good care when investing his money not to bid for the City bonds, which were knocked down by the auctioneer at 100, flat. Mr. TAYLOR preferred to invest in 853 shares of New-York Gas Company's stock at $231 per share. *Verbum sap.*

The Brooklyn *Eagle* inquires, "Don't we need as many ferries now as we formerly had?" That considerable section of New-Yorkers who spend their hours of repose in the City of Churches will cordially accord the affirmative reply which the local organ gives to this question. After the existing "hiatus in the navigable shore front" has been filled up as heretofore, we would suggest that some attention might profitably be devoted to establishing a communication between South Brooklyn and some

point further up-town than the Battery. Great as will be the revolution in the traffic between the two cities introduced by the East River Bridge, it will leave abundant opportunities for the enterprise of the ferry companies. But it is only by showing themselves capable of forestalling imperative public necessities, that these corporations will be able to keep additional schemes of inter-communication from taking the traffic out of their hands altogether.

That the great German Confederation should be practically complete, is unquestionably a matter on which the civilized world may well offer their congratulations. That Prussia, as a separate nation, should possess but seventeen of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the allied States, may not unreasonably be regarded as a guarantee for a policy of peace. The congratulations so promptly tendered by Austria to the Cabinet of Berlin, are, however, it is to be feared, intermingled with a vague consciousness that her turn for dismemberment is a likely enough sequel to the cohesive tendencies of North and South Germany. So huge a mass of German speaking nationalities will have a species of irresistible attraction for the sections still left outside of them, and may not improbably find their first secession from Cis-Leithan Austria.

One Charity Fair closed yesterday, and another is opened tonight—for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The appeal of the sick and the fatherless ought never to fall unheeded on our ears, and people who desire to help in a good work, while at the same time participating in a little mild amusement, cannot do better than spend an evening at this new Fair—to be held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. The stalls are said to be loaded with most attractive articles, all of which are to be offered at moderate prices. Let us hope that the excellent institutions above referred to will derive substantial advantages from the effort now made in their behalf.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

The Bazaar to be Continued Three Days Longer—Increase in Price of Admission—The Armory Crowded Last Evening.

The very general expectation that the French Fair was to be concluded last evening resulted in what might be termed a voluminous attendance—an attendance so large, in fact, as to congest the armory building with more humanity than it could comfortably hold. Probably 5,000 persons dropped in and out in the course of the evening, and the statute or standing order, "Visitors leave by way of the art gallery," being very generally disobeyed, the consequence was a continual friction of opposing currents at the entrance and on the stairs. Within, the subdued buzz of tongues was monotonously deafening—no ebb, no flow of sound, but a continuous river that took the form of some sort of rhythm as the buzzing of a large assemblage always will. HERBERT SPENCER might have found in it a new illustration of one of his oft-quoted laws. The assemblage was in reality almost too dense for comfort, unless comfort may be supposed to consist in being packed like sardines, with the privilege of circulating quite at one's own risk. The Fort Hamilton band was present on the stand, and supplied the music of the evening, which, however, was almost suppressed by the monotonous murmur that filled every nook and corner of the armory hall.

The comic art gallery constituted last evening one of the leading attractions, and was vastly frequented. Here "Adam's Temptation" was hung in suggestive proximity to "Coming through the Rye," and "Good Night, Pussy," as the sequel to the "Flower of the Family;" while through all these ran that grotesque grouping, intermingled with a little latent *bizarrerie*, which is supposed to be comic incontradistinction from humorous.

The only really comic novelty—splendid for a flirtation—was the art gallery proper, which was not too greatly frequented, not having become one of the thoroughfares of the crowd. Here gathered the select few who preferred a judicious mixing of flirtation with the æsthetic, and very demure little prudes they twain, too; for, in the way of real facilities for flirtation, there is nothing like an art gallery, with plenty of hazy coloring and a deal of the beautiful put into point.

In the way of master-pieces, the gallery contains a few, of course lent for the occasion, not donated, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," for example, is the original of one of the many paintings and engravings not to be regarded with curiosity, and is, besides, one of the most valuable bits of canvas in this country. J. P. BEAUMONT's "Grand Canal," Venice, is again one of the best examples of that celebrated artist's peculiar method. RAMBOUT's "Babes in the Wood," loaned by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS; "Thomas Cole's Old Mill," loaned by Mr. ROBERTS, and WAUTER's "Italia" completes the catalogue of valuable pieces, though contemporary Antiquarian art is well represented. "Dead in the Desert" is especially a remarkable bit of drawing and color.

The centre of attraction in the main hall, last evening, seemed to be table No. 2, which represents, probably, the *esprit de France* more forcibly than any other. It is literally loaded with articles for which English has absolutely no phrase, but which they express in Paris by *objets de fantaisie*. Imagine a collection of articles, every one of which is an embodied witticism—that is, plays upon the sense of novelty in the most delicatefully unexpected way; every one of which is, in fact, a practical joke, and you have an idea of what is meant by *objets de fantaisie*. With a curious mingling of English and foreignism, up-town ladies term them articles de Paris. Mmes. GELLIE and LAFLANA preside here, assisted by half a dozen of the most delightful young Frenchmen. The lotteries of the Bazaar have thus far disposed, by raffle, of a couple of hundred articles of more or less value, but the great drawings are yet to come, and will probably occur on the last evening. The delicious little paper, issued by the young *Hierodules* connected, pronounced its sale last evening, though its quite original name, the "Bon Bons," should have entitled it to a longer lease.

The ladies of the Fair, in consideration of the success of the project, have decided to prolong it for three evenings more, concluding on Friday, but in order to prevent the congestion, which has occurred every evening since the Fair opened, the admission will be $1. La FRANC repeats "Les Girondins," sung on Monday evening for the benefit of the Bazaar, by particular request this (Wednesday) evening. The ladies have concluded to terminate with an auction sale of articles not beforehand disposed of.

Ball Last Evening.

The second annual ball of the Charter Oak Pleasure Club came off last evening, at Lyric Hall, and was fairly attended. The arrangements for the ball reflected much credit on the taste of the Committee under whose superintendence they were carried out. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and during the night the large room presented a brilliant appearance. Among the ladies present were: Miss Dunne, dressed in white merino, trimmed with red; Miss Kate Tobin, pink dress; Miss Moore, blue; Mrs. Bull, white; the Misses (two) Shephard, green; Miss N. Smith, green; Miss Egan, green satin; Miss Hearn, blue; Miss Arman, pink; Mrs. J. Richardson, green; Miss Todd, blue, white opera cloak; Miss Kate O'Brien, red plaid, black silk overskirt; Miss Ellen O'Brien, black silk, trimmed with velvet; Miss Mary Hunter, plaid; Miss Emma Stewart, black silk.

The second annual ball of the Edwin Booth Mechanical Association took place last night at Apollo Hall. The Society is a benevolent one confined exclusively to carpenters, and is under the patronage of the distinguished actor, EDWIN BOOTH, who wrote from Chicago to the President of the Society, Mr. KIOTZLER, expressing his regret at not being able to attend. The ball passed off very pleasantly.

The annual ball of the New-York Ship-Joiners' Benevolent Association was held last night at Irving Hall. The band discoursed excellent music, "while to the joyful measure in the maty dance engaged the willing feet." The attendance was small, but those present seemed to enjoy the pleasures of the evening very much.

Convictions of William Gurney, the Notorious Counterfeiter.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, WILLIAM GURNEY was charged with dealing extensively in counterfeit currency, and having in his possession, when arrested, a large quantity of it. The particulars of this case have already been fully recorded in the TIMES. The prisoner was arrested on a Williamsburg ferry-boat, where he was about to dispose of the bills. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Kings County Official Canvass—The Vote Complete.

After much deliberation, and no small amount of useless delay, the official vote of Kings County has at last been announced by the Board of County Canvassers. The totals are as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Hoffman	36,256
Woodford	22,555
Hoffman's majority	13,701

THE CANAL QUESTION.

For	35,843
Against	13,072

CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT.

Kinsella	10,704
Dutcher	12,452
Kinsella's majority	1,748

CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT.

Slocum	13,819
Webster	8,695
Whiting	2,216
Slocum over Webster	5,124
Slocum over Whiting	10,603
Slocum over both	1,479

SENATOR.

McLaughlin	20,194
Madden	18,796
Stryker	7,290
McLaughlin over Madden	1,398
McLaughlin over Stryker	12,904
McLaughlin over both	5,488

COUNTY CLERK.

Herman	20,498
Duffy	22,988
Herman over Duffy	11,291

SURROGATE.

Veeder	26,414
Ostrander	22,543
Veeder over Ostrander	13,871

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

Scott	26,611
Vanderveer	24,194
Scott over Vanderveer	11,416

ASSEMBLY, FIRST DISTRICT.

Aitken	7,397
Woodruff	4,336
Aitken's majority	3,061

ASSEMBLY, SECOND DISTRICT.

Baylis	2,911
Jones	2,061
Baylis' majority	850

ASSEMBLY, THIRD DISTRICT.

Roche	5,175
Clare	2,965
Earle	1,155
Roche over Clare	510
Roche over Earle	2,020

ASSEMBLY, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mosely	4,961
Bolcher	3,460
Mosely's majority	1,501

ASSEMBLY, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wiley	2,865
Goodrich	2,656
Goodrich's majority	691

ASSEMBLY, SIXTH DISTRICT.

Haver	4,941
Catlin	2,290
Lenhart	177
Haver over both	2,651

ASSEMBLY, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wainwright	3,157
Cochu	2,258
Wainwright's majority	899

ASSEMBLY, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Conolyee	2,288
Bennett	2,207
Williams	1,080
Conolyee over Bennett	81

[The Second District of the Fifteenth Ward in the Eighth District was thrown out; therefore, not counted.

ASSEMBLY, NINTH DISTRICT.

Jacobs	4,288
Fisher	3,879
McCloskey	416
Jacobs over both	801

The Vote in the County.

DEMOCRATIC.

Hoffman's total vote	36,256
McLaughlin's total vote	20,024
Herman's total vote	25,498
Veeder's total vote	26,414
Scott's total vote	26,611

REPUBLICAN.

Woodford's total vote	22,555
Madden's total vote	18,796
Stryker's total vote	7,290
Duffy's total vote	22,945
Ostrander's total vote	22,551
Vanderveer's total vote	24,194

NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

The Official Returns—Three Districts Republican and Two Democratic.

The New-Jersey Board of State Canvassers met yesterday afternoon, in the Executive Chamber, in the State House, at Trenton, to examine the official returns. Senators LITTLE, of Monmouth; ROBBINS, of Middlesex; BELDON, of Salem, and TAYLOR, of Essex, formed the Board. The Board met at 3 o'clock, and remained in session about three hours. The entire State returns by townships were examined and passed. The following are the official returns by counties, and for the five Congressional Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Haskins, Rep.	Lee, Dem.
Atlantic County	1,263	1,119
Camden County	4,248	3,713
Cape May County	630	407
Cumberland County	2,300	2,160
Gloucester County	3,188	2,811
Salem County	2,434	2,016
Total	14,063	12,426
Haskins's (Rep.) majority, 1,637.		

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Hewitt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.
Burlington County	3,710	3,658
Mercer County	4,367	4,323
Monmouth County	3,783	3,088
Ocean County	1,097	1,072
Total	13,451	12,089
Parker's (Dem.) majority, 427.		

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Pushing, Rep.	Bird, Dem.
Hamilton County	3,812	3,549
Middlesex County	4,488	4,219
Somerset County	2,726	2,672
Union County	3,740	3,567
Warren County	1,816	1,800
Total	14,582	13,007
Bird's majority, 1,575.		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Hill, Rep.	Halsey, Dem.
Morris County	1,598	3,466
Bergen County	2,476	2,676
Passaic County	1,361	2,515
Sussex County	2,339	2,677
Essex County (Townships)	7,568	3021
Total	15,307	15,304
Hill's majority, 3,763.		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Halsey, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Fitzpatrick.
Hudson County	7,785	7,168	627
Newark	10,207	7,095	3
Total	17,992	14,263	630

HALSEY's (Republican) majority over CLEVELAND, 3,729; over CLEVELAND and FITZPATRICK, 3,099.

THE CAMDEN RIOTS.

Special Session of the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J.—Judge Nixon's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The special session of the United States District Court, called for the trial of the rioters at the recent election in Camden, convened in the State House, at Trenton, yesterday, Judge NIXON presiding.

The Court-room was well filled with witnesses from Camden—mostly colored—who were present for the purpose of giving preliminary testimony. The Grand Jury was called at noon, but some of the members were not present, and Judge NIXON consented to wait a short time for their arrival. In the afternoon, all the members having arrived, the oath was administered to all the members. The names of the members of the Grand Jury are as follows:

John Whitehead, foreman; James F. Bond, Samuel Atwater, William Bettle, James Warrington, Edward R. Read, William B. Robertson, Benjamin F. Wood, Thomas V. F. Rusling, Chas. C. Clark, John M. Moore, Charles G. Maloney, William A. House, Charles C. Gropper, Jesse Hoffman, George Richards, Isaac E. Jolly, James F. Felider, Joshua Jones, Charles Brearly, Theodore W. Hill.

In his charge to the jury, Judge NIXON said: The political system of the United States is extremely complex. Certain rights have been conferred by the General Government, and these are to be enjoyed and exercised under the Constitution of the United States. The people of the several States also have reserved certain rights, and through their respective Legislatures have enacted laws and defined penalties for their violation. In this Court our attention is limited to offenses indictable under the laws of the United States. All statutes come within the range of your inquiries. Laws violated on the high seas, forgery, the preservation of the ballot-box from violence, and laws enforcing the right to vote, are within your authority. The District-Attorney has advised me of the late violation of two of the laws passed by the last Congress of the United States, to which I ask your attention. The first prescribed severe penalties against those taking false oaths, possessing forged certificates of naturalization, or other evasion of the laws. Its provisions were only distasteful to those who loved disorder rather than good government. The second act grew out of our changed relations to the African race at the close of the recent rebellion. When the South seceded, the national historian recorded as the inevitable result the breaking of the slave's fetters and the destruction of those who had imperiled the power of the Government. What then was to be done with the four millions of a hitherto servile race? By ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment the people of the United States declared that they should not be left to the control of former masters, but, in future, should be allowed a voice in the election of the rulers, and having the provisions were these: All citizens to vote at any election without distinction of race or color; if any person, by force, should hinder any citizen from doing any act enabling him to vote, such person shall be fined $500, and be considered guilty of a misdemeanor; if, at any election, persons preventing others from the free exercise of suffrage by force or menace, or interference in any manner, or those receiving the vote of any person not entitled thereto, shall be liable to prosecution, and punished by a fine of $500, or imprisonment for three years, or both. True men of all parties have deplored the existence of such evils, but there are corrupt men in all political armies, and these evils the officers of all good men are required to suppress. It is a matter of public notoriety that at one of the voting precincts in Camden County, in the late election, men were driven from the polls, lives were imperilled, ballot-boxes broken open, and ballots scattered to the winds. To protect from such violence the act of March 30, 1870, was passed. If in your investigation you reach offenders, indict them—whether official or private—but when any reasonable doubt exists as to the guilt of a person, do not subject such accused one to the trouble of a prosecution. You occupy an enviable position as jurors on this occasion. By prompt and impartial action you will be able to show that the law is able to reach the transgressor, and that the law must prevail over lawlessness and violence.

At the close of his Honor's charge, the Grand Jury was left in possession of the District-Court-room, and the Court adjourned to the Senate Chamber, where it was occupied in hearing motions in bankruptcy cases.

A Colored Witness of the Camden Election Riots Maltreated—Almost Another Murder.

LORENZO WILSON, one of the colored men for whose arrest warrants have been issued by Justice ATKINSON, was taken into custody on Monday evening by Constable SOUDERS. WILSON, with the other negroes, is charged by SOUDERS, Justice HENRY FOREMAN and DAVIES MITCH, Esqrs., as one of the polls before they made the attack with pistols, knives and clubs upon the negroes. Twenty-five had been arrested and released upon bail. Against WILSON an affidavit had been made by Constable SOUDERS, who alleged that WILSON had committed an atrocious assault upon him while he was standing at the polling-place guarding the purity of the ballot. The martyr, SOUDERS, was introduced by Justice ATKINSON with the execution of the warrant. When he arrived at the office of the Justice, on Monday evening with his prisoner, the latter was covered with blood, and so faint from loss of blood that he was unable to keep his feet. SOUDERS explained the condition of his prisoner by saying that when he attempted to arrest him, WILSON turned upon him, and attempted to whip him. He resisted, and WILSON was injured. WILSON's story—which he articulated with great difficulty—contradicts the account given by the ruffianly constable. He says that SOUDERS, while on the way to the Justice's office, attacked him without provocation, beating him upon the head with a "black jack," knocking him down, and afterward kicking and beating him. He made an affidavit to these facts, and charged the constable with an assault, with intent to kill. WILSON was afterward carried to his home, where he lay, yesterday, in a condition that gave apprehensions to his friends that he would not recover. He was able to attend the trial of the rioters, at Trenton, where he was to have been the principal witness against SOUDERS, HENRY FOREMAN and the other members of the gang who drove the negroes away from the polls on election day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Election of Ex-Gov. Vance to the United States Senate—He is Serenaded and Makes a Speech—Sentiments of a Leading Southerner.

RALEIGH, Nov. 29.—At 12 o'clock M. today, in joint meeting of the Legislature Ex-Gov. Z. B. VANCE was elected United States Senator. The vote stood, VANCE, 94; ARBOIT, 49.

Gov. VANCE was serenaded at his lodgings this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Exchange Hotel, and, in response to vociferous calls from an immense multitude, delivered the following address. Having just prepared to leave the city, the address was necessarily short:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hardly know what to say, how much to say, and how much not to say. I should be either more or less than human if I did not feel grateful to you and to the people of North Carolina for many kindnesses. I am unable to account for the kindness of the people in nominating me so often. I know it does not be for any superior merit of my own. I can only attribute it to one thing. Human nature is a very common thing, and there is a great deal of it in humanity. [Laughter.] A great deal has been said of the hypocrisy of politicians, of the ingratitude of republics, but it is a principle in human nature that that man who serves a people faithfully in any position where that people place him, be the cause right or wrong, will be honored by them. I must say that I feel that I have done so. I was reared a Whig; I was early devoted to the Union; as a Whig I fought disunion, and stood by the Union even until the South generally, feeling itself aggrieved, Unionism became very unpopular. I still adhered to it until my State, in her sovereign capacity, attempted to dissolve her connection with that Union. I then felt it to go with my State, my kith and kin. Having joined the army I determined to serve the new cause with the same unswerving zeal with which I had served that of the Union. I was called upon to support acts which had not before, and did not then meet my approval for the good of the people. I was Governor; I stuck with you to the cause, and did not surrender my authority until the last hungry, ragged Confederate had laid down his arms. After the war terms upon conditions were held out to the people of the South. I would not accept terms that would degrade my people, or the brave boys who went at your bidding. The longest road has a turn. I did not wish to rise until I could rise with you. Thank God, that time has arrived. We go up now. We may go down again, but we go down together; and I go down with good company, with the best and bravest hearts in the land with me. Because our party has been triumphant, there are some who urge retaliation. This should not be so. The best antidote for tyranny, the strongest weapon against it, is the enactment of just and wholesome laws. Now that we have the Government of North Carolina in our hands, we should not aim to avenge ourselves for the overriding of civil liberty among us, but we should so arrange that it cannot happen again—should see to it that no Executive or other authority can again attempt to destroy our liberties. The people of North Carolina to-day, to the present day so attempt to override and abridge it has been made that has not more firmly re-established liberty. May it be so here. It is true that in the last five years we have felt what it is to be without trial by jury, to have arrests among us without warrant, and the freedom of the press abridged. All the people understand it now. It behooves us now to build up the great principles of civil liberty on the eternal rocks of our great country. Let anger, revenge and retaliation be ignored, and let the laws on your statute book bear the impress of a free people determined and resolutely to maintain their freedom. In my place in the Senate I shall endeavor to serve my great State and my country with honor. That I shall be admitted to serve you scarcely admits of a doubt. The President's Message, it is said, will foreshadow amnesty, and the recent elections show the handwriting on the wall. There are many great statesmen among the dominant party in Congress, representing large constituencies, among whom a tremendous revolution in sentiment on these questions has taken place. These men, and the great American people, who, after a long war of blood and carnage, resulting in the freedom of the African, will no longer tolerate the enslavement of the Anglo-Saxon. Every law, both State and National, should be respected and obeyed by all our people, bitterness and vituperation should cease, and all good citizens, unwilling to destroy each other, should earnestly strive to engender kindly feelings among all classes of our citizens. To bring about these desirable ends will be the earnest aim of my life, in Congress and elsewhere. I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your compliment.

After the performance of several pieces by the Raleigh Colored Brass Band, Gov. VANCE left on the Western train for his home in Charlotte.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is but one response to Gen. BUTLER'S Boston address. From North and South, East and West, the reply is: Let us have peace.

The Hartford *Post* urges that before another fishing season begins there should be an understanding between our Government and the English respecting the rights of our fishermen in Canadian waters. The *Post* thinks this matter has been allowed to regulate itself long enough, and it fears trouble in the future if the questions are not settled promptly.

Senator MORTON still suffers much from rheumatic pains, and is for the most part in bilated from active out-door exercise, but he is making preparations for returning to Washington on the 1st of December. He is reported to speak confidently of the ability of the Republicans to carry Indiana in 1872.

The new Senate of Wisconsin will consist of nineteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats; the House of fifty-three Republicans, forty Democrats and five independents. The official vote for Congressman in the First District is: For LYON, Republican, 12,280; MITCHELL, Democrat, 10,858. Two years ago the Republicans cast 17,000 votes in this district, and the Democrats 11,000. In the Second District, as officially declared, HASKINS, Republican, has 11,407, and COOK, Democrat, 3,882. In the Fourth, WATSON, 9,052; RUDDINGS, 18,012.

The one-term principle in the selection of our national Executive finds an earnest advocate in the Cleveland *Herald*, which argues that, if we wish to take away one unnecessary bone of political contention, and make a President fearlessly faithful and uncharitably upright, we should so amend our Constitution that no glitter of power, or regard for political adherents, would dazzle his vision, or warp his judgment. The *Herald* expresses the belief that a President never took his first oath without a thorough conviction that one term would satisfy his ambition, and it is just as confident that the first anniversary of that oath never found him of the same way of thinking.

The New-Orleans *Times* thinks the Democratic leaders are alone responsible for the overwhelming defeat of their party at the late election in Louisiana, and tells them they did very wrong in refusing twelve months ago to follow its advice to organize a new party on the basis of a recognition of the permanent and unchangeable character of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, of the political and civil equality of all citizens, and the entire oblivion and obliteration of all the issues, incidents, passions and prejudices created by the civil war. The *Times* casually reminds them that they,—the party chiefs, the old routinists and hacks, the grooveites,—immediately pronounced this "oldest strategy" eutopianism and visionary, and that now they know the result.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

SHAKESPEARE AT NIBLO'S.

The actors who figured in "Hamlet," at Niblo's on Monday, acted yesterday, with the aid of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, "As You Like It," at the same house. The theatre was crowded, and the numbers of the audience were not lessened to any perceptible extent during the progress of the entertainment. The performance, in fact, was thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY personated *Orlando* with all the warmth of youth, and presented a physical semblance of *Rosalind's* lover which, for gallant looks, will not be speedily equaled. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT portrayed with unsurpassable art that "prince of philosophical idlers," *Jaques*, and recited with an impressiveness to which prolonged applause bore subsequent testimony, the verses illustrative of the seven ages of man. Mr. MARK SMITH's *Adam* was full of the dignity and love indicated in the words of the part. Mr. VIRGINIA BOWERS imparted no quaintness to *Touchstone*, but gave the lines voice with an evidently full appreciation of their import. *Rosaline* is without doubt the role in her repertory to which Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS is best fitted. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS offers in herself a very fascinating representative of *Orlando's* mistress, and her frequent demonstrations of excessive inconsciousness, often unpleasant, are not out of place in the pastoral comedy we write of. The sight of a large audience, and the heartiness with which it seemed ready to encourage and approve increased largely the spirit of the lady, and it can be said with truth, that she acted with more vivacity and variety, and won greater success than on any occasion since her debut in this country. The minor characters in "As You Like It" were assumed, in every instance, by competent artists. Mr. LEVICK and Mr. HAMILTON were the *Dukes*, Mr. JAMES DUNN was *Amiens*, and a most acceptable interpreter of the well-known music; Mr. GEORGE BECKS had the garb and the suppleness of the courtier as *Le Beau*, and Mr. JAMES MACE, "the champion athlete of the world—his first appearance on any stage in a Shakespearean character," lent the massiveness of his form to *Charles*, the Wrestler. Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN was *Celia* and Mrs. WRIGHT was *Audrey*. Few representations can be dismissed with as liberal praise as the foregoing record bestows, but the one of which "As You Like It" was the subject is among these. It will be repeated to-morrow, and the repetition ought to be as profitable as was the rehearsal of yesterday. "Hamlet" is to be given at Niblo's to-night.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

Last evening the oratorio of the "Messiah" was repeated at Steinway Hall, with Miss NILSSON, Miss CARY, Miss BURNS, and Messrs. SIMPSON and WHITNEY in the principal parts, the chorusses being given by the Mendelssohn Union. To our notice of the first performance of this oratorio we have nothing to add. Last evening being the occasion of the last appearance of Miss NILSSON previous to her departure for Philadelphia and the West, she received a warmer greeting even than usual from the immense audience gathered to enjoy the performance.

MISS D'ERINA'S CONCERT.

Miss D'ERINA'S concert occurs this evening at Steinway Hall. We have already printed the programme, or rather that very large portion of it which she is to interpret.

MR. GLOVER'S CONCERT.

The concert by which Mr. HOWARD GLOVER is to benefit takes place at Wallack's today. The artists who have volunteered are numerous, and their talent is generally recognized. We hope Mr. GLOVER'S claims to a testimonial of public esteem will not go by unheeded.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM intends to place upon the road next April what he promises shall be "the most unique and colossal traveling exhibition ever seen." It will "more than double in extent," he assures us, the great "Barnum show" of 1871, at which "ten elephants, harnessed to the car of Juggernaut, led the immense cortège into town." The new exhibition will consist of a combined museum, menagerie and circus. They will be shown under three spacious pavilions, so connected that visitors can pass from one to the other for one entrance fee of fifty cents to the entire establishment.

The Museum will contain "a myriad of rare curiosities in nature, science and art," which Mr. BARNUM has for several years been collecting from Europe, Africa, India, Egypt, Japan and China. Prominent in this department will be an extraordinary collection of "automaton, life-size, mechanical, human figures," ingeniously constructed, to perform upon musical instruments, dance, walk, leap and execute feats of rope-walking and other gymnastics. Also, automaton animals and birds, groups of moving wax statuary, representing distinguished personages in the Old and New World, besides an army of living specimens of the *genus homo*, such as giants, dwarfs, Albinoes, Indians, Circassian girls, &c., led by the smallest human being in the universe, Admiral DOT, the renowned California dwarf, with his miniature chariot, ponies and outriders. The menagerie, besides a wilderness of wild animals of all descriptions, will contain some rare living specimens seldom seen, among which are the Sea Lion, from the Pacific, a Hippopotamus, from the Nile, an Egyptian Crocodile, a white Rhinoceros, &c. The "renowned Arabian Caravan of M. HAIM, consisting of thirty single and double humped Dromedaries and Camels, accompanied by Bedouin Arabs," will form a portion of the grand pageant entering each town, and will also perform Oriental scenes under one of the pavilions. The circus of Mr. DAVIEL COSTELLO, under his immediate direction, has been enlarged and engaged to represent the equestrian department.

Mr. BARNUM estimates the cost of putting this great show upon the road at $150,000. His ambition is, we are informed, to exhibit for a low price of admission a greater variety of phenomena, and a more elaborate and pleasing entertainment, than has ever before been seen at one time for any price, and at the same time, as he advises us is usual with him, to blend valuable instruction with innocent amusement. We are assured, and from past acquaintance with Mr. BARNUM'S management feel confident, that those who visit his Pavilion will never hear or see aught that is inconsistent with good morals. Mr. W. C. COUP, an experienced and competent showman, whose present address is Wood's Museum, New-York, will be the immediate manager of the entire exhibition.

M. FAVARGER'S RECITATIONS.

M. FAVARGER'S fourth French recitation was given yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Union League Club, before a largely increased audience. The programme included selections from XAVIER DE MAISTRE, CORNEILLE, LA BRUYERE, LAMARTINE, BERANGER, MOLIERE and VICTOR HUGO.

THE TURF.

Two Capital Races at Fleetwood Park—Lady Rose Defeats Angelina and Brown Dick—A Sharp Contest—Wine the Money of the Bull's Head Jockeys—Heavy Betting—A Good Track and Fine Sport.

The sporting men took advantage of the warm and pleasant weather yesterday, and gathered in force at Fleetwood Park, where two good races were announced to come off. BONNER was out with *Dexter*, the familiar face of Commodore VANDERBILT was seen in the balcony of the Club-house, and ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., of Albany, was deeply interested in the equine display. The track was in fine condition, the betting on both the races was lively, and no better sport has been seen on the Fleetwood Course this season.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse and stake of $500, mile heats, best three in five, between Mr. Whitney's ch. m. *Angelina*, DAN MACE's br. g. *Dick*, and JOHN LOVETT's b. m. *Lady Rose*, the first two going in harness, and the *Lady* to wagon. The pools sold before the first heat showed *Lady Rose* to be favorite at $50, to $15 on *Angelina*, and $10 on *Dick*. After the first heat *Lady Rose* brought $20 to $22 on the field, and after the second heat, one to $20 on the field.

FIRST HEAT.—*Angelina* was first away, and went to the turn leading *Dick* by half a length. There was no chance in position since the south stretch, but in making the turn to the half-mile pole *Dick* broke up, and *Lady Rose* passing him, went up a lap with *Angelina*. *Dick* recovering his steadiness soon passed *Lady Rose*, and a capital race ensued along the north stretch. *Angelina* held her lead handsomely, and the other two changed positions frequently, but were well up. At the finish *Angelina* won by a head in 2:41, and *Lady Rose* was second.

SECOND HEAT.—The mare was slowed in front this time, and *Lady Rose* went away at a great pace around the turn. Before reaching the half-mile pole she was four lengths ahead, *Angelina* and *Dick* struggling along side by side. At the turn into the homestretch, they closed up smartly, and were all on a lap in front of the Club-house. *Dick* broke and fell back, and *Angelina*, picking up a little, made a dead heat with *Lady Rose* in 2:36½.

THIRD HEAT.—The start was a good one, but *Lady Rose* went out and led around the turn by a length, *Angelina* being second. Before reaching the half-mile pole the *Lady* had increased her advantage to three lengths, *Dick* and *Angelina* again brushing along together in the rear. Both made an attempt to catch the favorite, but her stride was too swift for them, and, sweeping around into the stretch, she came down to the stand a length ahead of *Angelina*. Time—2:30½.

FOURTH HEAT.—It was now evident that *Lady Rose* must win; yet *Dick* and *Angelina* were both sent along on a forlorn hope. The *Lady* led all the way to the half-mile pole, being four lengths ahead at that point, and, holding her advantage well in the last half mile, won the heat by four lengths, in 2:42½. *Dick* was second, *Angelina* breaking just before reaching the stand.

FIFTH HEAT.—This was but a repetition of the previous heat, *Lady Rose* again leading all through and winning with the three horses in hand. *Angelina* and *Dick* had a sharp contest, the latter running well, but *Angelina* was second at the finish. Time of the mile—2:44. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE, Nov. 28.—Purse and stake of $500, mile heats, best three in five.

John Lovett names b. m. *Lady Rose*, to wagon 1 1 1

M. Whitney names ch. m. *Angelina*, in harness 2 2 2 1 1 1

Dan Mace names br. g. Brown Dick, in harness 3 3 3 2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	32	1:07½	2:41
Second heat	32	1:16	2:36½
Third heat	32½	1:17½	2:30½
Fourth heat	32	1:19	2:42½
Fifth heat	32½	1:20	2:44

THE SECOND RACE.

This affair turned out most unexpectedly, and was quite a surprise to the Bull's Head jockeys, who had their slate made up and expected to make quite a little haul. The race was a sweepstakes of $100 each, mile heats, best three in five, between the following horses: M. KENZIE's blk. m. *Lady Weller*, F. MANEE's ch. m. *Louise*, and M. CASEY's b. h. *Hickory*. It seems that KENZIE, a countryman, brought the horse *Lady Weller* down from Orange County some time ago, but keeping rather quiet and saying but little about the merits of his horse, was finally bantered by MANEE and CASEY into the above stake. Kenzie, who appeared very modest, did not seem to be much of a driver and apparently had no confidence in his ability to win the race, but his Orange County friends backed him heavily in the pool-box, and silly rubbed their hands and winked at each other.

The race was slowly called over for the Orange County horse. She took the first heat in 2:41, the second in 2:35, and the third in 2:38, jogging home, and distancing both *Louise* and *Hickory*, the favorite. In the last heat, as KENZIE trotted his horse in, he looked up at the judges and winked knowingly, and then walked his horse down to the stable, chaffing all the while inquiry for at the Bull's Head sports whom he had sold so nicely. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE, Nov. 29.—Sweepstakes, $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Kenzie names blk. m. Lady Weller 1 1 1

F. Manee names ch. m. Louise ..... 2 2 dis.

M. Casey names b. g. Hickory ..... 3 3 dis.

	Time.	Time.	Time.
First heat	2:41	1:20½	2:41
Second heat	2:35	1:15	2:35
Third heat	2:38	1:24½	2:38

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY.

Their Treatment in the United States—Important Meeting of Medical and Scientific Men.

Perhaps one of the most important and interesting movements both to individuals and to society ever set on foot in this City, received its first impulse yesterday, in one of the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, wherewere gathered the following named medical and scientific gentlemen, who have charge of, or are connected with, inebriate and insane institutions in different parts of the country, and friends of the drunkard and the insane, everywhere:

Dr. Willard Parker, New-York City; Dr. Jos. Parrish, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. P. J. Wardner, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Daniel Allen, Boston, Mass.; Dr. E. K. Potter, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Theo. Frenette, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Joseph Lawrence, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Geo. T. Bennett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. D. G. Dodge, Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Albert Day, Greenwood, Mass.; Rev. J. Willet, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. L. D. Mason, Brooklyn; Dr. Alonzo Calhoun, New-York City; Dr. W. F. Holcomb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Ch. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Jas. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. C. L. Ives, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. PARKER was elected temporary Chairman, and Dr. PARIS

CURRENT NOTES.

A private residence is at present in course of erection on Berkeley-street, Boston, that will cost $200,000.

A youth named BENEDICT died from lock-jaw a few days ago at Gambier, Ohio, from the effects of injuries sustained through having fallen from a horse.

Fall River, Mass., is to have another cotton-mill. It is to contain 40,000 spindles, and to be built by the Granite Mill Company, of that City.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a contract made and carried into effect on Sunday cannot be repudiated by either party.

After a lapse of twenty years, a ring lost by a "young lady" while bathing on South Beach, Nantucket, was recently found by a boy and returned to her. So a Boston paper states.

To the great joy of the Germans at Buckland, Mass., Judge BUGBAM recently ruled that the vote of the citizens taken in September last, to prohibit the sale of porter, ale, &c., did not apply to lager-beer.

The Boston papers praise the conduct of a street-car conductor named BLEY, who has been honest enough to restore a diamond pin worth $1,200, lost in his car by a lady passenger. He was rewarded with a present of a $50 greenback.

The best mode of securing farm laborers will be the main question for discussion at the Immigration Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 13th of next month. Each county in the State is represented by a delegate.

A well-known firm at Boston have realized a large fortune by purchasing ocean and coasting steamers at a low figure, taking out the machinery, and breaking up the hulls for old copper, iron, &c.

A public meeting will be held at Knoxville, Tenn., to-morrow, Thursday, for the purpose of taking some action looking to the permanent relief of the poor of that city, who are at present suffering from great privation.

The merchants and manufacturers of Trenton, N. J., are in a bad way from the lack of capital to transact their business. It is intended at the next meeting of the Board of Trade of that city to urge the necessity of increasing the banking capital.

The thirty-seventh annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity has been in session since yesterday at New-Haven, Conn. The Yale Chapter recently completed the erection of one of the finest secret society halls in the country.

The offer of Mr. WM. F. WELD to erect a Hall of Chambers in the College-yard at Harvard, in memory of his brother, the late STEPHEN M. WELD, has been gratefully accepted by the Faculty. The open space between University and Boylston Halls has been selected as the site for the proposed building.

Major ROBERT MORRIS CLEVELAND, of Boston, who was dismissed from the service of the United States in 1862, under circumstances of a very painful nature, was recently made happy by a revocation of the order of his dismissal and an acceptance of his resignation, to take effect from Aug. 1, 1862.

The largest contribution for the relief of the sufferers by the Virginia floods, was that of the New-York Gold Exchange—$2,000. So far, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it is stated on the authority of Gov. WALKER, that the amount subscribed from all sources, does not exceed $4,000.

A smart traveling salesman for a commercial house in this City, who made the acquaintance of a beautiful young lady, of Cincinnati, at an Eastern watering-place last Summer, recently stole a march upon her dilatory lover, by suddenly appearing in the native city of his charmer, and marrying her in less than an hour after arriving.

The following letter was lately received from Minister BANCROFT, in a reply to a communication from the Bancroft Literary Union, of Matsunk, Montgomery County, Penn., apprising him of their existence: "I am exceedingly grateful to the young men of your social club and library association, for the interest they are good enough to manifest in an old man's welfare. Those who are passing away from the world leave their names, their character, the continuation of their influence, in the hands of the young. I am glad to learn that I have friends in the coming men of your town."

SAMUEL H. ROSS, a wealthy farmer of Knox County, Ohio, recently met with a very discouraging experience in his attempt to prove that the Government servants were not paying proper attention to their duties. He rolled up three newspapers and a letter, placed four cents' worth of postage stamps upon them, and addressed the whole to his father. The special agent of the Post-office Department discovered the trick, and immediately commenced proceedings against Mr. Ross. Fortunately for himself, the latter had good sense enough to plead guilty and submit to a fine of $100 50. In future he will probably devote himself exclusively to agricultural affairs.

In a recent letter to the farmers of Virginia, Commissioner M. F. MAURY endeavors to prove that the State can never hope to enjoy an ordinary degree of prosperity without a systematic encouragement of European immigration. During his travels in Europe the Commissioner was enabled to discover the actual cause of the intended emigrants' disinclination to seek a Southern home instead of going to the East and West. "They have been taught," says the gentleman, "to regard us of the South as a lawless set, prone to violence and apt at insult. * * Besides, I have heard it stoutly maintained by gentlemen of extensive reading, that the climate of Virginia and the other Southern States is so deadly that out-door labor in it is death to the white man." In order to get rid of this erroneous impression Mr. MAURY recommends that the farmers in one of the counties should circulate among them to the tune of 200 well-to-do immigrants with their families to settle in the State by offering forty acres of land to each on a seven years' credit without interest.

Murder and Suicide in Illinois—A Man Kills His Divorced Wife and Poisons Himself—Singular Case of Mistaken Identity.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 26.

On the 21st of September last, it will be remembered that rumors were prevalent around town of a horrible murder—the murder of a widow woman, a dressmaker, named Mrs. ANNE ERWIN, working for her daily sustenance and for the sustenance of seven children; a woman respected by her neighbors for her steadfast and patient industry. The love for her children, and the hope of obtaining for them a better chance in life, induced her to accept the proposal of one ERI AMES, a man of sixty-five, of savage disposition, whom none of his neighbors respected, but still a man of comfortable fortune. The marriage of the widow and this ERI AMES was celebrated, but the former soon regretted the act, for there followed upon it cruel treatment and harsh and bitter language. A divorce was the result. Two years passed, during which Mrs. ERWIN labored hard to earn money for her little ones. The Court had ordered that $250 alimony should be paid to Mrs. ERWIN at the time of the divorce, and the same amount in one and two years, but, owing to the alleged inability of the man AMES, it had not been paid. Consequently, at the end of these two years two payments were due. Of a miserly disposition, he wished to avoid making the payments. As a means to this end, he professed that he had heard it said that his divorced wife had secretly married another husband, and, consequently, could no longer legally claim the alimony.

It was thus that the affair stood on the 20th of September last. On the night of that day, just before retiring to her bed, Mrs. ERWIN took a pitcher to tier back door to empty. This door was a mere frame covered with a mosquito netting. She had but just closed it when a shot was fired, one ball hitting her arm and breaking it, and the others striking her in the breast and side. She exclaimed "I am shot," and fell down senseless. One of her young daughters immediately rushed to her assistance, and her stepson, living across the road, hearing the shot, came to the spot in a few moments. In just twenty-four hours from the firing of that shot the woman died. Suspicion fell upon the husband and step-son. The former could not be found, but the latter was immediately arrested. Next morning, indeed, the old man was seen by one who knew not then of the murder, sneaking through one of the corn-fields, but since that hour he has not been seen alive. The murder created so much excitement that on the morning following the murder a party of forty of the most prominent citizens of Lemont started in search of the murderer, and, that proving unsuccessful, a party of 100 started on the next day, scouring the country around, and also a third party on the day following, but all proved unsuccessful, and since then nothing has been heard of him till day before yesterday, in the ponds, when his body was found in a corpse-field belonging to Ward's farm, in Dupage County, about a mile from his own farm, and within sight of the grave of his murdered wife. His face was buried in the ground, and he had evidently, when he fell, been walking toward the cemetery where his wife was then buried, or to be buried, for there is nothing to show exactly on what day he died, whether it was just after he was seen walking through the field on the morning after the murder, or whether it was on some day after that. The flesh had rotted away from the face, so that the identification was not an absolute one; but the clothes worn by the dead man, the articles found in his pockets, and his apparent age, could leave no doubt as to the body being that of ERI AMES, the wife murderer. But there was something else found. These things were three little packets, perfectly similar in shape and size, and resembling in appearance a wad, but consuming a perfectly white powder. This powder, however, was not analyzed, and it is not known certainly whether it is arsenic, or whether it was something solid which had been used to fill up the wads, and which had resolved itself into a fine powder.

A very curious circumstance connected with this case was the finding of the body of a man, about three weeks ago last Thursday, in Champaign County,—the body of a man about sixty-five years of age, about the same size and weight as that of ERI AMES, and having on his right foot the case of precisely the same kind of a wound as that which disfigured the foot of ERI AMES. This same man was seen about a week previously wandering about Champaign County, apparently in a crazy condition. Questions were asked him, but the only words he was heard to utter were: "I have just freshened my woes," upon saying which, he laughed immediately and refused to say any more. When found, his body was much decomposed, and one of his arms were missing. The west on the body was of precisely similar material and make to that of the man AMES, though the other clothes were of different material.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No marked features of interest characterized the dealings at the Exchange yesterday, (Nov. 29,) and but comparatively few transactions were effected. The attendance was large, many well-known investors in real estate being present. The market, however, seemed dull and heavy, no activity in bidding being noticeable, while a general depression was evident. How long this state of affairs will continue it is, of course, impossible to predict, but an impression exists that in order to realize some reduction must be made upon the present estimated values. The failures attending the recent large auction sales, of really valuable and desirable property, has exercised an influence which deters capitalists from making an investment, when an immediate profit cannot be seen, the result of which is, that both buyers and sellers are uneasy, and the market remains quiet "with nothing doing." Private sales at high figures, however, continue to be made, as will be seen by a reference to the daily reports of brokers and to the transfer record. This fact rather unsettles the convictions of those who are predicting a general fall in prices, leading them to feel that the business in public sales will ere long be more favorable. That this may be the case is earnestly hoped for, and it is certainly a question in which a large proportion of the business men of New-York are deeply interested. Should prices take either a downward or an upward turn, the market will soon feel the effect, and the having a tendency to settle values, the result would be a healthy one, infusing life and activity into a business which is now almost stagnant. The following is a record in brief of the business at the Exchange yesterday:

MOSMAN & McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the large five-story brown-stone house and lot, located on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $61,000. The purchaser of the property was Mr. ED. MALONEY. The lot is a very large one, being 57 feet front by half the block in depth. The building has a front of 36 feet, and is not yet entirely finished. It was constructed for a young ladies' school. At the price sold the premises were very cheap.

A. J. BLESCHKE, SON & CO., sold a vacant lot, 25x100.5, situated on the south side of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, and now used as a garden. The price realized was $2,500. The same firm also offered seven houses and lots, situated on Wyckoff-street, in Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. These were, however, all withdrawn after one had been nominally sold for $5,100. The property, like New-York improved property, did not seem to be in demand, few if any bona fide bids being made.

JAMES M. MILLER effected a rather singular transaction as follows: The sale of the right, title and interest of GARRETT Q. BROKAW, in a tract of Virginia land, situated in York County, twelve miles above Yorktown on the York River. The size of the tract was not stated by the auctioneer, but it was said to contain from 15 to 2,500 acres. The sale was for cash, and made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee. After some competition between Two Mitten, the property was finally struck off to J. FLETCHER, for $4,500. A legal sale under the direction of the same referee, of a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 425 feet east of Sixth-avenue, was adjourned by Col. MILLER until Friday, Dec. 9.

The above comprised all the Exchange sales of the day. There large plots of eligible building lots, located at Washington Heights, were noticed for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., but no sale being effected or bids made, an adjournment of one week was announced, when the property will be again put up. The plots were located respectively: One containing about sixty City lots fronting on the Grand Boulevard and adjoining the grounds of the New-York Institution for the Blind; another, 240 by 300 feet in size, on Broadway or Kingsbridge Road, on the south-west corner of the road to Fort Washington Depot; and the last, containing fourteen and one-half City lots, on the south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. All the above is exceedingly valuable property.

At the City Sales-rooms, in Brooklyn, No. 16 Court-street, JOHNSON & MILLER, by an order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of F. A. WARD, Esq., referee, sold all the right, title and interest of the heirs of the estate of GEORGE WHITE, deceased—subject to the interest of the party in possession, if any—in twelve Brooklyn lots of ground situated in the Eighteenth Ward of that city. The location of the property, size of lots, prices obtained, &c., will be found in the summary annexed.

Today, at the Exchange, in this City, a large amount of City property, both improved and unimproved, is advertised for sale. The most important of the proposed transactions, is that by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., as referee's sale in partition. At this sale valuable lots will be offered, located on Fifty-seventh, Sixty-sixth and Eighty-first streets, near Central Park. On Seventh-avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh-street, and on Broadway, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; also, improved property on Washington, Horatio and West Tenth streets, Greenwich-avenue, and on Lexington-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street. The same firm will, in addition, offer at auction five lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, a large store and lot on Walker-street, and two houses and lots on Washington, corner of Watts-street. These sales are all of importance.

Today, also, at the Exchange, at a legal sale, ADRIAN H. MULLER, Son & Co. will dispose of nineteen lots, adjoining the Dyckman Estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal, a desirable property.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, yesterday offered the private sale of the premises No. 27 Franklin-street, for $16,000, a good price. The property belongs to the Foreman estate, and was sold to Mr. ADOLPH BERNHEIMER. A small two-story brick building is now upon the lot, which is to be immediately removed to make room for the erection of a large warehouse.

Messrs. HAZARD, APPERSE & CO., No. 110 Broadway, report the sale of Mentonomah-place, four acres and house, at Newport, to SAMUEL HAIGHT, of New-York, for $25,000, and of the estate of Prof. WILLARD GRISSE, also at Newport, for $7,000. They represent the demand for real estate at Newport as extremely brisk, and that many new houses are being built in various parts of the town.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Eighty-third-st., stone house and lot, s. s. 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16ft. 8in. by 100 ft. $61,000

By A. J. Bleschke, Son & Co.

Lot, s. s. 81st-st., 127 ft. 1in. w. of 2d-av., 25x100 ..... $2,500

VIRGINIA LAND.

By James M. Miller.

Tract of land of from 15 to 2,500 acres in York County, Va., 12 miles above Yorktown, on the York River, cash $4,500

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Nov. 29.

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

8 lots, s. s. Marshall-st., 75 ft. w. of White-st., 25x100, $75 each $600
1 gore lot, adjoining above, 25x100 75
8 lots, n. s. Moore-st., 75 ft. w. of White-st., 25x100, $75 each 600
1 gore lot, adjoining above, 25x100 75

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Block or and Hammond sts., n. w. corner, 50x100 ..... [illegible]
Madison-st., s. s., 87 ft. e. of Bank-st., 18.8x107x30x107.8x100.9—Leasehold property $14,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 17,500
Grand-st., w. s., 121.5 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 18.8x100, h. and l. 18,000
Grand-st., w. s., 112.5 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 18.8x100, h. and l. 18,500
Grand-st., w. s., 93.5 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 18.8x100, h. and l. 18,500
Orchard-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Delaney-st., 25x97.4, h. and l. 13,000
Prince-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 20x100, h. and l. 10,000
Kingsbridge road, w. s., 87.3 ft. n. of L. Chittenden, 100x100 9,000
26th-st., s. s., 280.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., the east, 16.8x98.9, and 1.11 ft. n. of 26th-av., the east, 16.8x98.9, and 1.11 ft. n. of 26th-av., 25x98.9, h. and lot 20,000
6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.4, h. and l. 24,500
24th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 9,000
81st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l. 10,500
6th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
6th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
Avenue D, w. s., 81.1 ft. s. of 90th-st., 25.3x100, (Hay, 1869) 2,300
Madison-av. and 114th-st., n. w. corner, 100.11x99, 2100.11x100x100.11x100x125x76x28.4x84.10x37 17,000
1st-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 88th-st., 18.9x99, house and lot 3,125
3d-av., e. s., 103.9 ft. n. of 45th-st., 25x100 25,000
4th-av., e. s., 70 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19.9x99, h. and l. 30,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x100 120,000
8th-av. and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 100.11x100 ..... [illegible]
8th-av. and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 100.11x100 60,000
7th-av., w. s., 84.11 ft. s. of 126th-st., 1 block 12,000
24.11x100x24.11x98x1 block ..... [illegible]
11th-av. and 52d-st., s. e. corner, 102.2x100 ..... [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clay-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 ..... $5,000
Oak-st., 170 ft. e. of and centre line between Wyckoff and Warren sts., gore 1,250
Halsey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hemphill-av., 25x100 9,000
Hart-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Dean-st., 22.3x81 10,000
Linden-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 7,000
Jacob-pl., n. w. s., 240 ft. n. of Evergreen-av., 40x100 ..... [illegible]
Monroe-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 75x100 6,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Gates-av., 25.8x100.6x25.8x100.6 6,300
Madison-st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 16.8x97.7 7,200
Oakland-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Kent-av., 20x100 1,600
Orchard-st., e. s., 98.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100 675
Myrtle-av., n. s., 74.4 ft. e. w. of Wythe-av., 18.6x125, q. c. 100
Ryerson-st., s. s., 381 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 10,000
State-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100, foreclosure 2,700
Taylor-st., n. s., 174.5 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 18x100, h. and l. 7,600
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 1,300
North 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 1,300
4th-st., s. s., 375.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 18x100 650
9th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. s. of 4th-av., 100x100 10,000
18th-st., n. s., 1.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 66.6x98, h. and l. 3,000
18th-st., n. s., 322.11 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.4x100 5,800
Bedford-av. and Rome-st., n. w. corner, 100x110, h. and l. 15,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Penn-st., 50x114, h. and l. 12,000
Shepard-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Blake-av., 25x100 1,000
Virginia-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Georgia-av., 25x100 2,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Northfield.

Granite-av., adjoining J. Winant's, Daniel Low, 50x100 ..... $270
Grochoman-st., corner Staten-isl. road, 40x180 650

Southfield.

Extension New-York-av., James Kelly's, 5,072 square ft. $2,700
Extension New-York-av., P. Brockhouser, 1,520 square ft. 675

Castleton.

2d-av., 221 ft. n. of Westerleigh, 24x100 ..... $5,000

Edgewater.

Garden-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Pine-st., 50x100 ..... $400

Linden Park.

Lots Nos. 130 to 132, and 245 to 248 inclusive, 200 x100 ..... $380

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

White Plains road, Georgiana Stoughton's property $10,500

Greenburg.

Orchard-st., w. s., adjoining Elisha Purdy's, 50x100 ..... $2,000
Greenburg to Scarsdale Depot road, n. s., 8½ acres, $325-1,000 acres 1,000
Greenburg to Scarsdale Depot road, adjoining above, 2 325-1,000 acres 1,000

New-Rochelle.

Church-st., w. s., adjoining D. Fowler's, 45x105 1,000

White Plains.

Bronx-st., e. s., lot No. 38, Hart Purdy's property, 40x125 ..... $300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Whitestone.

9th-st. and 7th-av., s. w. corner, 75x100 ..... $1,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Cross-st., n. s., 325 ft. from Spring-st., 25x100 ..... $600
Lash-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 45, 25x94 5,000
Lash-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 45, 25x94 ..... [illegible]
Pennsylvania-av. and Parkhurst-st., s. s. corner, 50x100 12,000
Union-st., s. s., Southerly to Gilchrist-st., 40x125, 5,000
Seymour-st., e. s., 750 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 25 x100 200

Orange.

Hill-st., s. s., adjoining Mr. Cuddy's property, 25x150 ..... $2,500

Woodside.

Atlantic-st., s. s. of D. Wright's property, 25.7x 218 ..... $640

Jersey City.

Warren-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x92 ..... $16,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Grove-st., 16.8x100 4,000
Hoboken-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x100 1,500
Lexington-av., e. s., w. of Bergen-av., Second Broker's, 1 and 1, 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Lot No. 22, block No. 165, Oakes map, 25x100 600
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 8, Pessler-Gaston map, 50x100 800
Lot No. 12, Block C, Hoodgood's map, 25x100 600

Greenville.

Lot No. 8, block No. 1, Gould's map, 25x100 ..... $250
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block No. 4, Gould's map, 50x 100 650

West Hoboken.

Lot No. 2, Block No. 4, De Mott's map, 25x100 ..... $425
Lot. No. 4, Block No. 7, De Mott's map, 25x100 400

Union.

Bergen-av. and Main-st., s. e. corner, 82x100 ..... $1,100

Harrison.

Lots Nos. 69 and 86 Kingsland Manor, 50x100 ..... $600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four buildings and lots, Nos. 21 to 27, between Thompson and Sullivan sts., and four on Thompson-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS WITH WATER FRONT FOR SALE.—Two squares above 23d-st., between 10th, 11th and 12th ave. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front, between 8th and Madison ave., south of 34th-st., for sale low; terms easy.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES and lots, in choicest locations, constantly on hand. For sale low and on good terms.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT AT FORT WASHINGTON, on beautiful river view, for sale or trade. Principals only need apply, with full particulars.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 125TH-ST., AND SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only, with full particulars. Apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER.—Three lots, brown-stone front near the Park; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SMALL HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., south of 34th-st., for sale on easy terms. A percent gem.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES.—A LARGE amount of money for any good second mortgages. Principals only dealt with.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TWO LOTS ON 81ST-ST., BETWEEN 10th and 10th ave., for sale at a sacrifice to a prompt buyer. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH-STS., a house for sale at a bargain to a quick buyer. Others in different locations.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A—SEVERAL VERY ELIGIBLE blocks, suitable for large institutions, for sale, on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, including some magnificent extra-size corners, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

LEXINGTON-AV.—FOR SALE, WITH IMmediate possession, a desirable high-stoop medium-sized modern dwelling, well built, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—LARGE SIZE FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling, for sale very reasonably; terms easy; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE MODERN FRESCOED beautifully improved dwelling, in 48th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; 20x44, lot 100 feet; possession; $48,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—64TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison aves., 21x100 feet; for sale low; location unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV., CORNER-STORE PROPerty, well rented, well located, for sale very reasonably; time present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FULL-SIZE BROWN-stone house for sale. Terms easy.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND FRONTing the Park, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR sale and to rent.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON 50TH AND 51ST STS., between 10th and 11th ave., for sale on easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

PARK-AV.—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES, IN building, for sale cheap.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD LOTS.—Desirable lots or single lots for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

SIXTH-AV. PROPERTY.—VERY DEsirable corner for sale or to lease.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON Madison-av., very near 59th-st., for sale. Terms to suit.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 12TH-AV., with a house of large size thereon, for sale or a bargain.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

TWO LOTS—ON 42D-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., for sale.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PORTEVERGASE ON THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 59th-st., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 70th and 71st sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 70th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction columns, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE.—DUANE-ST., NEAR WILLIAM, five with five-story brick building thereon.
EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Corner lot, near Sheriff-st., and four-story brick building thereon.
EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Large lot on corner of Willett-st. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK invested in exchange for a house centrally located on 5th-av. Principals only who meet business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front on 24th-st., near 6th-av.; will be sold low, or traded for improved City property or good security.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A—DESIRABLE STORE ON CORNER, for sale, or will be traded for dwelling-houses or mortgages, or would be rented to a good tenant. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL-SIZED ELEGANT dwelling for sale, at lowest market rate; possession also, building lot, extended, near by; both about 48th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED modern high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, for sale low—Sixth, near 42d-st.; possession; also, full-sized dwelling, Murray Hill, 38th-ave.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—FOR SALE, VERY REASONABLY, a lot 25x100, between 8th and 9th aves., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x44x8; $36,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 75 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDIDLY LOCATED PROPERTY

of about 20 acres,

three minutes from depot and Suspension Bridge,

to be built this year,

opposite the Dyckman estate,

for sale at less than half the prices realized at auction at

the Dyckman sales.

This property is capable of being divided up, and has an immense prospective value.
Terms very easy.
Full particulars of
M. A. J. LYNCH,
Nos. 72 and 74 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 6.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seat and house to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS, WITH a dwelling house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; for sale at a bargain.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—Southern Island farm, forty acres, well located, good dwelling and out-buildings; high ground; easy access; value, $20,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT,

UNFURNISHED,

THE 30-FEET BASEMENT HOUSE

NO. 28 EAST 22D-ST.

Apply on the premises, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN WEST 30TH-ST., A FIVE-story high-stoop brick house; ten rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,320 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER ON 5TH-AV.—Below 23d-st.; building four stories, lot extra sized, for term of years.
ALSO,
ON 5TH-AV.—Four stories, 20x70, lot 100 feet, for from one to fifteen years.
ALSO,
ON BROADWAY—Near 23d-st., a four-story full-sized building, for $6,500 per annum.
ALSO,
TO DRY GOODS MEN.—Upper or lower part, of entire building, five stories, 50x200 feet, on Broadway above Grand-st.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE Replendid double marble store and basement, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, finely well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 128 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange for a first-class house near 8th-av. Principals only, with full particulars. Apply to
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange. Principals only, with full particulars, apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 5th or 6th-av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms, for a prompt purchaser. Principals only.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH, 66TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK; 7TH-AV. CORNER 57TH-ST.; NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY and 66TH-ST.; (opposite the ALHAMBRA;) also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV., WEST 10TH-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 140 feet west of 6th-av.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 56th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 130 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-west corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 448 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 128, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Jane-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 146 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Four stables and lots Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 23d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book-maps now ready of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AND 61ST-ST. AND ON WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK.—Four lots situate on the south-easterly corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st., being frontage 100 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 91st-st. adjoining the last-mentioned lot in the rear, 25 by 100 feet 8 inches.

WALKER-STREET.—The first-class four-story Nova Scotia-stone-front store and lot situate on the southerly side of Walker-st., west of and near Church-st., known as No. 32. The building covers nearly the entire lot, 25.6 by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lots of land, together with the two-story and attic brick building thereon, situ

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 23 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Batavia, Wednes. Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednesd. Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Wedn. Dec. 14 | Scania, Thurs., Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$220, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Boldau, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, or.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark; to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other special or first.

"ETRURIA" STEAMERS.			"CITY" STEAMERS.		
Anchoria	Sat., Dec. 3	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30		
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21		
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Acadia	Wed., Dec. 28		
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11		
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25		
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 8		

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR LONDONDERRY.

First Cabin $80 and $85, according to accommodation.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $135.
Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURGET...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Dec. 10
FRESSINE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE.....BOUMAIL...SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 44 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. POINTER.....Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. TROW.....Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80 | To London.....$35
To Halifax, C. S.....$20 | To Halifax, N. S.....$15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.

DENMARK, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Thursday, Dec. 15, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and upwards; steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
$125 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 27TH OF EACH MONTH,

or within three days full on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 1, OCEANIC QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, carrying with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 27th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go free, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN BRUNT, (via Nassau,) Dec. 15

For freights or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Sailing from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Pennington.....Monday, Dec. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 22
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 36 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 26 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 12 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 239 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 92 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 31 N. R. The new S. S. City will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroad. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons or families going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who do not speak the language of the country, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty of dress and troubles respecting passports, examination of baggage at Custom-houses, in procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Any person can travel as courier or traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELBRIDGE, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. MONROE, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 324 2d-av., over the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to care of grown children; has good City references. Call or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 312 East 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 238 1st-av., near 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK; is a superior French, Spanish and German cook, or would go out by the day to serve dinners for parties; is fully capable; the best of City references from the first families. Apply at No. 26 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (English,) situations; one as lady's maid, the other as nurse and seamstress, about the 6th or 7th of December. Address J. C., Box No. 115 Times Office, for particulars.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a competent middle-aged woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; City references. Call or address No. 812 West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of children; is a good hairdresser; has the best City references. Apply at No. 242 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as a first-class waitress; good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 134 West 23d-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent (colored) laundress; understands all kinds of finishing and all fineries; best of City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 348 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of grown children and assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good hairdresser; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 324 2d-av., over the hardware-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to care of grown children; has good City references. Call or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 312 East 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, engagements by the day; understands family sewing, children's clothes, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 420 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; will do fine washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 321 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as to do chamber-work and sewing; understands all kinds of embroidering; can dress hair neat. Call at No. 449 East 165th-st. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, or private boarding-house; City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, or do light chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman; understands her business; has City reference; assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City references. Call at No. 38 East 19th-st., Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 26th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or family's washing; terms moderate. Call or address No. 370 7th-av., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse to one or two children; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 338 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; will do fine washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 321 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, with best City references, as chamber-maid or waitress, and will assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 149 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hair-dressing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City references. Apply at No. 114 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assistant seamstress; has good City references. Call or address No. 812 West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a competent middle-aged woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; City reference. Call or address No. 812 West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of children; is a good hairdresser; has the best City references. Apply at No. 242 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as a first-class waitress; good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 134 West 23d-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent (colored) laundress; understands all kinds of finishing and all fineries; best of City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 348 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of grown children and assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant nurse, a situation in a good family; would prefer taking lady from birth; first-class references from present employer. Can be seen today at No. 49 3d-av., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of bringing up a baby by hand; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to her last employer. Call at No. 260 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; City or country; no objection to travel; best City references. Call for two days at No. 420 4th-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, engagements by the day; understands family sewing, children's clothes, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 420 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron; will do fine washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 321 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as to do chamber-work and sewing; understands all kinds of embroidering; can dress hair neat. Call at No. 449 East 165th-st. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, or private boarding-house; City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, or do light chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman; understands her business; has City reference; assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City references. Call at No. 38 East 19th-st., Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 26th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or family's washing; terms moderate. Call or address No. 370 7th-av., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse to one or two children; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 338 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do house-work in a private family. Apply at No. 343 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 East 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE Americans, English and Scotch ladies, as working housekeepers; will make themselves generally useful, and work for the interest of their employers; are fully competent to take charge in a gentleman's house, hotel or first-class boarding-house; have good references; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches, or would be willing to go as housekeeper in a small private family. Call at No. 23 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist with washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply at No. 327 5th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook, understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 139 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to care of grown children; has good City reference. Call or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 312 East 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 139 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as thorough waitress; references unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 238 2d-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 East 32d-st.

LADIES' AFTERNOON AND BALL dresses done up in the best style; puffing and ironing a specialty; will work by the day; would do the washing at a few families in the week or month on reasonable terms. Call at No. 245 East 34th-st., in the store.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, Swedish and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 323 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references; finishes last place. Address J. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in either City or country; can milk and take care of a furnace, and can be highly generally useful; best City references. Address J. M. H., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; has got the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; understands his business in every respect; the best of City reference given. Call or address L. D., at harness-store, No. 47 West 3d-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, a situation as book-keeper, porter or light work; is a man of business habits; good references and security given. Address PENMAN, Jersey City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by a single man with good City references; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address W. R., No. 136 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF LONG experience, a situation as coachman in a private family; is perfectly competent in the management of children. Address for two days W. J., at J. T. Stilling's, No. 32 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its capacities; has got the best of City references. Call or address T. R., No. 39 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address for two days R. G., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 10th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man; is sober and reliable; can produce good references from the family he is now with. Apply at Sadler's, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman as a coachman; four years' reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 Chrystie-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; has lately arrived from Ireland; has testimonials of the highest order. Address T. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SCOTCH gardener, single man, a situation; understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference. Address M. D., Box No. 24 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as plain cook and waiter; willing and obliging. Can be seen at his present situation, No. 28 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook and will assist with the house-work; have good references. Address M. M., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young colored man as waiter; understands his business; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a competent man, single, who perfectly understands his business, and has good testimonials. Call or address F. L., No. 54½ West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can produce good references. Call or address T. H. D., No. 43 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has best of City references from his employers. Call or address M. S., private stable, No. 39 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO MAKE fires, work indoors, and make himself generally useful, by a German; can milk and drive. Address SCHILLINGER, No. 164 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY COACHman, a German; intelligent, honest and faithful; highest recommendations given. Address Box No. 2,350, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. G., No. 242 6th-av., boot-store, between 18th and 19th sts.

HELP WANTED.

TO LADIES.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY to act as assistant editor of a magazine not far from the City; one competent to write and select articles required. Address S. B. W., Box No. 140 Times Office, stating culture, experience and expectations.

WANTED—A SMART WINDOW-SHADE maker; one thoroughly understanding the business can have steady work. Address H. S. WENTWORTH, No. 109 Court-st., Boston, Mass., stating experience and wages expected.

WIDE-AWAKE AND ENERGETIC agents wanted to canvass New-York.—To the right men a salary and liberal commission will be given. Apply before 11 o'clock, to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLored girl, to do general housework in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, R. G., Box No. 118 Times Office.

PATENT MEDICINE—WANTED—A Man who understands the Patent Medicine business and is a good Pharmaceutist. Address, stating experience and qualifications, F., Box 118, Times Office.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—WANTED, TWO machinists. Apply at G. H. SANBORN & CO.'S, No. 73 Duane-st., between 12½ and 2 P. M. this day.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY IN AN OFFICE. References required. No. 31 William-st., Room 2.

FURNITURE.

BEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NO. 61 6TH-AV.,
First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,
Are now opening an entire new stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c.,
Which will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free for 1 month, if sold of us. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLISS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN COMMAND some capital and influence wishes to join some established house in the stock brokerage business. Address STOCK BROKER, Box No. 115 Times Office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR COATING IRON WITH TIN, &c.—License for working under Edmund Morewood's patent of 6th September, 1866, will be granted on reasonable terms, on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A private family, desiring a large, double corner house, location first-class, within five minutes of Hamilton-ferry and two minutes from Court-st. cars, to all ferries, would take a gentleman and lady, or lady, to whom they would give two very fine rooms—parlor and bedroom, fire-place in each, hot and cold water, and ample closets—at a very low price. Address Box No. 2,788 Post-office, or apply at Room 17, No. 40 Exchange-place.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; references required. Address, with name, T., Box No. 122 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 18th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 40 Lower Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling in No. 10 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 139 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with bed-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and lady; may be obtained with board at reasonable prices, at No. 125 and 130 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

TO LET—A ROOM OR A ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; the situation is pleasant and near to cars and restaurants. Apply at No. 114 East 23d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family, who have recently taken this house, will let rooms, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen, with board; references.

TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE Rooms, on third floor, to let, with board; also, a pleasant room on fourth floor. No. 30 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 946 3d-av., near 55th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite and singly, to gentlemen only. No. 43 South-st., Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 46 West 18th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A DOUBLE ROOM WITH HOT AND cold water, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 103 East 34th-st.

NO. 49 EAST 31ST-ST.—A BEAUTIFULly-furnished second floor to let, with or without board; also single rooms; private table if desired.

NO. 207 5TH-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second and third floors, with or without private table.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms, with superior board. No. 130 West 30th-st., near 6th-av. References.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 13 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 9 WEST 33TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED for let, without board, with or without private refectory, 76 East Houston-street, near Broadway; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 32 Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL private French family for a gentleman and his daughter, below 14th-st. Address HOBOKEN, Box No. 123 Times Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ASTROM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
9TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopened MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department, Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1825.)
No. 121 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.,
REV. HENRY R. CHAPIN, PH. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 5TH-AV. AND 29 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No fear of failure. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole class. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 680 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The best sustained boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Regular courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial; also, a preparatory course. Winter term, 14th Dec.; Spring term, March 16. Students admitted at any time, and charged proportionally. Board,

MONTHLY-CAST'S LECTURE.

The Franco-Prussian War—A Discourse Before the Young Men's Universalist Association.

Association Hall was well filled by an attractive and evidently gratified audience last evening, to listen to a lecture by JUSTIN McCARTHY on "The Franco-Prussian War." This was the fourth of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Universalist Association of the City of New-York, and for an hour and a half the lecturer enchained the attention of his audience by an uninterrupted flow of eloquent and appropriate language, as he described the circumstances which led to the war, the incidents of the prosecution and the chief actors in the bloody drama. It was something hazardous, he said, to attempt to tell the story of a conflict not yet over. It was like a man's attempting to tell a story and being compelled to break down in the middle of his tale, either because he had forgotten it, was ignorant about it. He would attempt to tell the story of the motives, the rivalries which began and cluster around the struggle; and, however they might disagree as to merits or possibilities, there still remained certain points on which there could be no disparity of judgment. Whatever be the issues the war was commenced on a false pretence. For a cause so trivial that many have even now forgotten it, too times the number of troops had been put in martial array that ever marched under TURENNE or NAPOLEON the Great. In Old England had growing up a part of the jurisprudence of the country whereby, as a question of the law, John Doe or Richard Roe [illegible] instead of [illegible] the Prince of Hohenzollern [illegible] shock of one of the worst [illegible] existing in Europe, and instead of accepting a republic, sent wounded to the courts of Europe looking some one to set on the fallen crown. After many refusals, she at last found a Prince unknown outside his family and diplomacy, who accepted the proffered dignity. The Emperor of the French, considering the honor of France insulted, demanded of the King of Prussia, whose nephew the Prince happened to be, that he be withdrawn, and that the King command such withdrawal. The King, though he had not been previously consulted in the matter, consented to do all he could to arrest the difficulty. The nephew formally renounced his claim, and all Europe thought the matter there ended. The Emperor NAPOLEON, however, thought the honor of France not only required the withdrawal of the Prince, but also a guarantee that no German Prince should ever in the future accept a similar offer. The King of Prussia, thinking he had done all that his dignity as a man and a sovereign permitted, refused to give any pledge for the future. He thought he had nothing to apologize for, and therefore refused to make an apology. Hence, on the 15th of March last, France declared war, the first impulse to which was the waning popularity of the Emperor. He had, a short time previously, put in operation the process known as the *plebiscitum*, a process whereby the vote of every male adult in the country was obtained. The result was that in the opinion than two-thirds were in favor of perpetuating the Napoleonic dynasty. It must be remembered that a large proportion of this majority was composed of the ignorant who are under the rule of Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and all their subordinates, down to the lowest. On the other hand it was found, with surprise, that a portion of the minority vote came from the army. Thus came upon the Emperor the astounding assurance that his power had waned with the army, and he took advantage of it to declare war. Ever since 1866 France had practically declared war against Prussia. Prussia having gone into a war with Austria, and crushed her, from that moment claimed military rivalry with France, as a great military Power. The dream of French painters, poets, artists, politicians and people had been that the left bank of the Rhine, while that river had been in its associations, its history, its poetry theoretically German, and it was the passion of the German heart to make it practically so. Two centuries ago the territory with the fortress of Strasbourg had been wrested from Germany, and the French sought to turn over their national boundaries still more symmetrical by stretching out Alsace. For want of unity, Germany was compelled to submit, and was prevented from asserting her right to a river which was as exclusively and clearly hers, as is the Mississippi American, or the Thames English. The opportunity now seemed favorable to appeal to the vanity of the French to divide Prussia from the South German States, secure the coveted territory, and perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty for another generation. France had been arming, and in the language of the President of her Senate to the Emperor, they had been preparing four years, and victory was deemed secure. The lecturer ran rapidly through the preparations for the active campaign, the circumstances attending the departure of the Emperor, the delay which permitted Prussia to take the offensive, the determination of the German people, the assignment of painters and historians for the French victories, the bungling of the Emperor as a military leader, the rejection of McMAHON's plan of campaign, the surrender at Sedan, and the last humiliation at Metz, in a graphic and eloquent strain. The King of Prussia he characterized as an honest, stupid man of his word, who knows his military worth and does not aspire above it. VON MOLTKE was the eye of Germany, the greatest General of the age, and the first brilliant example of a mere book-General putting his theory into successful practice. BISMARCK was the brains and heart of Germany, who deceived the diplomats of Europe by telling them exactly what he intends to do. On the other hand France had no great General, or any Chief of Staff, or Minister above a division. Up to the moment when NAPOLEON was dethroned, he thought his audience would agree with him that Germany had been altogether in the right; but France, having dethroned the accepted author of the war and organized a Republic, some may say the war should cease now. To grant it now would be to postpone the case for two months, while here it would be reached in December.

In conclusion, counsel said that on a motion made the other day in behalf of RAMSEY, which his Honor was pleased to grant, RAMSEY's counsel, referring to the dismissal of RAMSEY's complaint, in his closing remarks, treated them to this touching piece of eloquence, which he would read from manuscript: "The counsel of the Company asked his extra allowance. The Judge required an affidavit showing the value of the property involved and declared that he would allow 5 per cent. This, said allowance, will be 5 per cent on $100,000,000! This transaction occurred in the nineteenth century and before the judicial tribunal of a people who boast of their civilization and justice. Language fails when an attempt is made to characterize it. On this was said in the closing argument, no opportunity was given for answering it. But now when another motion is made on behalf of the same party, he took occasion to say that such was not the language used at that time by either Court or counsel. It would have been the fitting pendant to two allowances which the people of this State have heard of—one for $20,000 to the very counsel who now so touchingly speaks of an imaginary case, the other for $22,000 to the client on whose behalf he speaks.

Mr. HALE, in behalf of the defendants, made a few remarks in reply, reiterating the reasons why they wished the place of trial in the City of Albany, instead of this City. First, they were entitled to it on account of the convenience of witnesses; second, because they could get more even and exact justice meted out to them in Albany than here, and third, he believed if that were any reason, the action could be tried sooner there than here.

Mr. FIELD did not believe that Albany justice was any better than New-York justice.

Mr. HALE—Oh no, you do not believe in justice in Albany, or anywhere else except it may be New-York.

Mr. FIELD said the case could be tried sooner in this City than in Albany. There was to be a Special Term here, commencing next Monday, whereas there was no term in Albany until the last of January.

Judge BRADY remarked that he understood there would be about five hundred cases on the calendar. As he was to hold the Court, he was very certain that all of them would not be tried in one term.

After some further discussion the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

Interesting Cases Before Judge Bedford, Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, GEORGE LELAND, a Ninth Ward politician, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by JAMES MCVERNEY. Previous to the December election of 1869 some ill-feeling existed between both parties, and, at a Republican primary, they came into collision, and blows resulted. MCVERNEY, getting the worst of the fight, made the charge of assault. Judge BEDFORD said the case arose out of political animosity, and fined the prisoner $50.

GEORGE SMITH and JOHN WILLIAMS, alias Michael Brennan, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for five years.

HENRY HIRSIG, a Hebrew, and a native of Germany, was placed on trial, charged by his cousin, IDA SCHWAB, with seduction. Considerable interest was excited in the result among the members of the Bar, it being the first case held in the Court which comes under the provisions of the Seduction law. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication. The jury had not returned a verdict when the Court adjourned.

The French National Subscription.

According to the official statement of M. AMEDEE VOTABLE, of the French Subscription Committee in this City, the subscription in aid of the wounded soldiers of France during the past week amounted to $2,784 95. The amount of subscriptions previously received is $64,611 63, making a total of $67,396 18. The disbursements amount to $34,527 61, leaving a balance of $32,868 57 in the hands of the Treasurer. The French Society at Cincinnati has raised $750 in aid of the French relief fund, the proceeds of a concert given under the auspices of this Society.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The corner-stone of the Seamen's Exchange Building, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, directly opposite the Sailors' Home, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy. The ceremony will be of much interest, as addresses will be delivered by Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and WILLIAM A. BOOTH. The building is to be erected under the auspices of the New-York Seamen's Association, of which C. O. DUNCAN is the President. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the guests will partake of a dinner to be served in the dining-room of the Sailors' Home, by the Superintendent of the Institution, Mr. ALEXANDER.

The Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, has called Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn, but more recently pastor of the American Chapel at Paris, to occupy its pulpit. The call has been accepted, and the new pastor will enter upon his duties on Sunday next. He will receive a salary of $6,000 per year, together with the free use of a very comfortable parsonage.

KATE DAVENPORT, a miserable-looking creature, living in the purlieus of Thomas-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having snatched a silver watch, value $18, from the vest pocket of MARTIN HEFFERNAN, a stranger in the City. The prisoner handed the time-piece to a male confederate, who escaped arrest. KATE was held to answer at Special Sessions, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, JOHN COLLINS, JOHN RUSSELL and WM. FERRILL were charged with breaking into the store of MATHEW CORNISH, No. 139 West Nineteenth-street, and stealing a quantity of brass and lead, worth $200. The prisoners were discovered on the premises after having broken the locks with some iron instrument. They were held to answer in default of bail.

JOHN C. CORNISH was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, on a charge of assault and battery, in having cut JAMES SPENCER, of No. 28 Wall-street. The assault originated in a drunken quarrel, when the prisoner drew a knife with which he stabbed his opponent in the side and arm, injuring him severely. CORNISH admitted having committed the offence, but urged that he was compelled to resort to it in self-defense. He was held for trial.

A meeting of a General Committee of the Assistant Marshals lately employed in taking the census of the Southern District of New-York, will be held at Runk's Hall, No. 214 Grand-street, this (Wednesday) evening. Important business relative to extra compensation for their work will be transacted, and it is probable a committee will be appointed to go to Washington to urge the claim.

Rev. Father TRAINOR, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, died of pneumonia at 5 o'clock P. M., Monday, at his residence, No. 30 Mott-street, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He received a part of his classical course at Derry Seminary, in his native land, completed it at Lavalle, and entered St. John's College in 1832, where he prosecuted his studies in philosophy and theology. He was ordained a priest by the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES May 3, 1837, and in July of the same year he was made assistant pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, which he served for about the year 1838 he was made pastor of that Church, and filled the charge up to the time of his death. He was a man of great talent, and his loss will be deeply felt.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM, of No. 709 Seventh-avenue, charged SAMUEL BRIGGS, a jeweler, doing business at No. 130 West Forty-fourth-street, with refusing to return a gold watch and some gold trinkets which she gave him to repair. The value of the property is $175. BRIGGS stated that necessity compelled him to pawn them, and that he was not able to redeem them. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer by Justice BIXBY.

FRANCIS BRADY, of No. 24 Oak-street, a laborer, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Ward Police, on a charge of stealing $50 and a suit of clothes, valued at $60, from THOMAS CAHILL, residing in the same house. The larceny was committed on the 24th inst., and the prisoner had a portion of the stolen clothing on his person when arraigned before Justice DUFFY, at the Tombs. He was accordingly committed.

An attempt was made about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, to set fire to the shanty in Sixty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, owned by MICHAEL DONNELLY, by some one placing a lot of lighted shavings under it. They were discovered, however, and extinguished by Patrolman BYRNES, of the Thirty-first Precinct, before any damage was done. The Police have not as yet discovered no clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

JOHN MAHAN, a longshoreman, living at No. 200 Tenth-avenue, was found yesterday morning, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, by Patrolman CLAYTON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, insensible and bleeding from a wound in the head, which had apparently been caused by a slung-shot. He was taken home by the patrolman, but the Police do not appear to have obtained any further details of the affair.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, LUCIUS M. SAWYER, a colored waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, was placed on trial for illegal voting at the last election. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but his counsel was addicted showing that at a time he was suffering from softening of the brain. The jury convicted the prisoner with a recommendation to mercy. He was remanded.

PHILIP CORRELL was arrested and taken before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill of the National Shoe and Leather Bank upon ELIAS MORGAN, No. 482 Canal-street, and several others. The prisoner stated that he won the bill at a target excursion. He was held for trial in $2,000 bail.

JOHN COFFEE was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, with stealing a horse and a set of harness worth $215, the property of CHRISTOPHER MCGRAIN, of No. 413 West Sixteenth-street. The horse was stolen about noon on Monday, and at 6 o'clock in the evening was discovered in possession of the prisoner. He was committed to answer.

The case of Shepherd vs. the United States Nickel Company, which has been several times before Judge CARDOZO, on a motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction, came on again yesterday before that Judge in Room No. 12, but before the merits were discussed to much extent, the Court adjourned. All the papers relied upon by both sides are now before the Court.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held in the rooms No. 62 William-street, tomorrow at 1 P. M., at which important business will be transacted. The members are going to work in earnest about certain matters that demand their serious consideration.

Rev. H. M. GALLAGER, of Brooklyn, will deliver his interesting lecture, "Put Money in thy Purse," in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of Fifty-first-st., on Friday evening. Mr. GALLAGER is an eloquent speaker, and his lecture is full of good points.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, FRANCIS WILLIAMS, a barber, was held to answer for attempting to commit a burglary on board the steamship *Connecticut*, now lying in the harbor.

In the case of EMIL LOUIS, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill, Commissioner DAVENPORT yesterday decided to hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, LOUIS MAYER was held to await the action of the Grand Jury for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it.

EDWARD J. MALLEN, a cooper, aged fifteen years, died, yesterday, at No. 329 Cherry-street, of tetanus, produced by a fracture of the arm on the 15th inst. An inquest will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

RIPLEY MARSHALL, aged fifty-one, attempted to stab his wife MARIE, and FRANCIS MURPHY at No. 73 Washington-street, yesterday. He was arrested and held for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the upholstery establishment of J. DRIEN, No. 207 Centre-street, doing a damage of $1,000, principally by water, to the stock, and $100 to the building.

JAMES MURPHY, aged twelve years, of No. 414 Greenwich-street, yesterday fell from a house in Hudson-street, near Spring, and was severely injured. He was taken home by the Police.

JAS. HAWTHORNE, aged fifty-six, a native of England, dropped dead in his room, yesterday, at No. 108 Caryslie-street. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

JOHN ALNERS, aged seven years, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 89 Crosby-street, from unknown causes.

The bodies of two dead infants were found yesterday, in the Tenth Ward, and sent to the Morgue.

The infant of CATHARINE JOHNSON was found dead in bed, yesterday, at No. 14 Baxter-street.

BROOKLYN.

CARLO BASSINI, the well-known music-teacher and composer, who died on Sunday last, was buried in Green-Wood, yesterday. In the Church of Dr. SPRAR, at the corner of Clinton and Amity streets, appropriate services were held; and an eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of the departed by Rev. Mr. COSLAN, LATE Missionary.

E. C. BERGEMAN and ANTHONY HILDEBRAND, the will-forgers, who were convicted in the City Court on Thursday last, were brought up for sentence, yesterday, before Judge MOORE, but their counsel having raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Court, the case was postponed until Saturday.

There were 125 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week—thirty-six men, thirty-three women, forty-one boys and twenty-five girls. Of these, three died of small-pox; nine of disease of the brain; twenty-three of consumption, and the remainder of general troubles.

LONG ISLAND.

A few days since as the vehicles on the Thirty-fourth-street ferry-boat were leaving at Hunter's Point, some difficulty occurred between one of the drivers of Mr. STRUSS, and an express man named MCMANN, in reference to the precedence in leaving the boat. The driver of Mr. STRUSS's wagon, who had a very heavy truck, without regard to MCMANN, who was at that time leaving the boat, crowded his horses on to the bridge, crushing the express wagon of MCMANN and throwing his horse into the passenger gangway. A number of passengers were injured, and one lady, a resident of the Point, seriously. The horse fell upon her, and she was extricated with considerable difficulty, but not until she had received a number of kicks from the animal. The case was brought before Justice MADDOX, of Long Island City, and is not yet decided.

In the case of a conductor of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, who is charged with assault and battery for attempting to put a lady off a train for refusing to pay full fare, the jury were out three hours and disagreed, and were discharged.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of County Supervisors met yesterday, at Richmond. SAMUEL R. BRICK, Jr., in the chair, to audit accounts and receive contracts for the opening and repair of roads and avenues. The extension of New-York avenue will, it is estimated, cost upward of $66,000.

The steamers on the North Shore line began running on their Winter time-table yesterday. The last boat from Factory-ville daily for the season will leave at 8:30 P. M., and from Dey-street at 6½ P. M.

JOHN DWYER and HENRY BURNER, members of a target company from Brooklyn, had a fight, yesterday, on their return to the landing from Elm Park. DWYER clubbed BURNER badly about the head. No complaint having been made, the parties proceeded homeward.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. JOHN WIGGINS, druggist, at the corner of Broadway and Railroad-avenue, White Plains, while conversing on Monday evening with a carpenter who was doing some work for him, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in the arms of the latter, in a fit of apoplexy. Coroner BATHGATE was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased, who was about twenty-eight years of age.

MILES KELLY, while engaged in blasting rock on Nepperhan-avenue, Yonkers, yesterday, attempted to open a keg of powder with a tool and chisel, when a spark from the steel tool fell on the powder and caused an explosion by which KELLY was very seriously, if not fatally injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

EDGAR W. AYRES, a photographer, doing business in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was committed for trial by Judge MARTINDALE, yesterday, for circulating obscene books among young boys, and for other disgusting offences. AYRES has hitherto borne a good character and moved in good society. His bail was fixed at $2,500, and being unable to raise it he was sent to prison.

The hod-carriers, fifteen in number, employed upon Mr. CHARLES COMPTON's new building in Market-street, Newark, gave notice yesterday that they would work no longer unless their wages should be increased from $2 to $2 25. They also gave notice that they would prevent others from coming to take their places. The contractor sent word to the Police Station, and when at noon the hod-carriers attempted to put their threat into execution, they found a squad of policemen on hand ready to arrest them. They then applied to be taken back.

Mr. EDGAR FAIRMER has been elected President of the Essex County Bible Society. Among the Vice-Presidents are Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Rev. Drs. Stearns, Crane, Meer, Smith, Cryven, Tiffany, Terhune, Berry, Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, and Mayor Perry, of Orange.

FRANK WILLIAMS, a colored barber employed on the steam-boat *Connecticut*, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, by Detective MAHON, upon suspicion of having stolen $175 and several watches from the ticket-office of the steam-boat.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company will commence the erection of a new iron bridge over the Passaic River, near Centre-street, Newark, next Spring, in place of the wooden structure now used.

ROBERT G. AUSTIN, a Newark telegraph operator, was arrested for bigamy yesterday. He is said to have two wives, one at No. 94 Macdougal-street, New-York, and the other at No. 20 Orchard-street, Newark.

CHARLES WATSON, a colored sailor, employed on a vessel lying at the foot of Federal-street, Camden, was yesterday arrested for attempting to kill his employer, Capt. CARLISLE.

The City Treasurer of Hoboken offers a reward of $100 for the bonds and money stolen from his office by burglars on Friday night last.

The Essex County Road Board have paid $100,000 in county bonds to property-owners for right of way for new avenues.

The strike of workmen at the Weehawken oil docks haunded, all the old hands being reinstated at the reduced wages.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—By order of the War Department just issued, the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service at Cincinnati is requested to forward in detachments of a convenient number, recruits from those which are or may from time to time become available at the depot, to Atlanta, Ga., where they will be reported on their arrival to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to the Eighteenth Infantry.

At their own request, Lieuts. Ira V. Trask and C. H. Freeman, are by direction of the President, honorably discharged from the service, under the provisions of the act of Congress.

Maids and Aides, Brigs. William A. Hobbes, Pay-master J. A. Smith, Chief Engineer George G. Berry, First Assistant Engineer George H. Tower, Second Assistant Engineer Levi T. Wright, Lieuts. Dixon and John A. Tobin, and Carpenter I. Hanscom, are ordered to the *Colorado* on the 10th of December. Lieut.-Commander T. H. Stands is detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to command the George S. Calhoun, from the New-York Navy-yard; Assistant Pay-master J. C. Burnett, from the Pensacola Navy-yard, and ordered to the Navy-yard; Boatswain T. Tuttle, Lieuts. J. C. Mowry and Ed. T. Strong, and Boatswain H. B. Barnes from the receiving ship *Ohio*. Acting Gunner Chas. Moran and Sail-maker Nicholas Stanton, from the receiving ship *Colorado*. Ensigns Horace A. Blanchard and Henry O. Handy, from the Boston Navy-yard, are all ordered to the *Colorado* on the 10th of December. Ensigns M. Bryant and Chas. Belknap, Jr., Pay-master Joseph H. Bunce, Lieuts. Chas. Wood, Jr., and Jacob E. H. Green, W. L. Field, R. W. Very, Alfred Force and W. H. Beeler are detached from the *Delaware*, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—American Securities opened quiet and closed firmer. Stocks generally quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92	92
Consols for account	92⅞	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	89	89¼	89¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¼	87¼	87¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¼		89¼
United States 10-40s	87¼		87¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	110¼	111	111¼
Erie Railroad Shares	20	20¼	20¼
A. & G. W. R.R. Shares	28		28

FRANKFORT, Nov. 29.—United States Bonds active. Five-twenties opened at 94¼, and closed at 94¼ for the issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 4½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened firm and closed steady; Middling Upland opened and closed at 9½d. 9¾d. and Middling Orleans at 9½d. 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, 28s. 6d. Corn, 40s. 6d. Wheat, Western, 11s. 2d. @11s. 4d. ⅌ central for California White; Red Western Spring, 9s. 2d. @9s. 10d. for new; Red Winter, 10s. 8d.; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 37,500 quarters, of which 16,400 were American. Flour, 20s. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Corn, 32s. ⅌ quarter for new. Peas, 39s. 6d. @40s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS.—Pork buoyant at 38s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ⅌ tierce for new. Bacon, 48s. ⅌ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles. The Provision market closed firm.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—TALLOW, 42s. 9d. @42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 56s. 6d. Rangoon PETROLEUM, 1s. 6½d. @1s. 7d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits TURPENTINE opened at 42s. ⅌ cwt.; the market is bare; sales have been made at 43s. ⅌ cwt.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—PETROLEUM is quoted at 19 marc-bancos 8 schillings.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—spring wheat extras, $4 75 @$5 00; Minnesota and Iowa, $5 25 @$5 50. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm at $1 02½, cash and seller December; during the afternoon active and firm at $1 02½, seller December, for No. 2. CORN dull at 42c.; during the afternoon inactive. OATS in fair request and firm at 32c. RYE quiet and steady at 76c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 71c. HIGHWINES quiet at 84c., wood-bound. PROVISIONS dull and weak. MESS PORK, $19 25@19 50, cash. LARD, 12c., cash; 12½c., seller all December and January. Live Hogs closed tame at $4 25@4 75. Dressed Hogs quiet at $7 25@7 50, civilizing on 200 lbs. CATTLE—Upper grades steady and firm; others dull; sales at $3 75@5 10 on RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 30,000 bushels Barley, 600 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—COTTON in good export demand; Middling, 12¼c.; sales, 900 bales; net receipts, 188 bales; coastwise, 194 bales; stock, 22,000 bales. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT—Southern dull; Red, 1@1 05; Amber, 1@1 10. CORN—Southern dull and lower; Western Mixed, 48@48½c. OATS dull and lower; Southern, 40@42c. RYE dull at 80@85c. PROVISIONS dull and lower. WHISKY dull at 90c. COFFEE—Rio dull and lower; cargoes ordinary to prime, 14½@15½c. SUGAR dull and lower; prime to choice Refining, 8@8½c. MOLASSES—Cuba, 35@37c.; others unchanged. RICE—Carolina, 8@8½c. HAY—Prime, $25@26. HOPS—Ordinary to choice, 15@25c. LEAD—Pressed, $7 50. TOBACCO—Lower; Ohio, 4@12c.; Kentucky, 4@12c.; Virginia, 4@12c. GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3 50@4 50. PETROLEUM—Crude, 15@16c.; refined, 32@34c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $4 80½; New-York sight, ¼@¼ discount; Gold, $1 12.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 12c.; sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; net receipts, 11,168 bales; coastwise, 763 bales; total, 11,931 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,800 bales; to the Continent, 327 bales; to Havana, ——; stock, 301,000 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2 Red, $1 22. CORN declining; New Shelled offered at the close at 38c. OATS firm at 40c. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at 14½c; Refined quiet at 30c. for carloads.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 12½@12¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 286 bales; coastwise, 1,748 bales; total, 4,072 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—COTTON steady; Middling, 12c.@12½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 2,422 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,100 bales; to the Continent, 1,178 bales; stock, 32,404 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; sales, 1,100 bales; net receipts, 1,111 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 27,897 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 29.—COTTON inactive, dull and nominally; Middling, 12c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 21 bales; exports coastwise, 1,159 bales; stock, 2,128 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 26.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 12½c.; sales, 1,400 bales; net receipts, 5,720 bales; stock, 76,132 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 29.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 12c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 2,048 bales; exports coastwise, 1,385 bales; stock, 4,196.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—COTTON more active, but prices easier; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 1,514 bales; receipts, 1,820 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 12c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 4,768 bales; exports, coastwise, 560 bales; stock, 82,716 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—FLOUR and WHEAT almost lifeless. CORN, OATS and BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Freight Wheat, 8c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 41c. ROSIN, $1 50 for Strained, and $2 25 for Pale. TAR, $1 60.

[Advertisement.]

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—A capital suggestion; but it better one cannot be all secure a BOX Hat, and the latter is much easier to carry into effect, for it only requires a visit to KNOX's popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and the thing is accomplished. Try the experiment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Oelabria	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Dec. 2	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, &c.

San Francisco	Dec. 1	New-York	Bermuda
Missouri	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Regulus	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TODAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the steamship, at 9½ A. M. A supplementary mail for good letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 11½ A. M.

MONDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Celtic*, at 10 A. M. A supplementary mail for good letters only, on the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, until 11½ A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Southwestern Way	8 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via N. H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	8 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	8 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	8 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	8 A. M.
East, Fall River Way	2 P. M.
South, Through	8 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	8 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. to Dunkirk and Meadville, Penn.	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 29.—*By steamship Denmark, from London.*—W. H. Ellis, Mrs. Harvey and child, F. W. Smith, wife, 4 children and servant, P. Cook, Mrs. M. Pullen, R. Hartman, C. Whitfield, Mrs. M. Mills and 3 children, S. Marsh, Mrs. G. Marsh, Miss Marsh, R. Logan, M. F. Pitts, Mrs. M. Isaac, E. Ballery, G. Parker and lady.

By steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—F. A. Gecks, Mrs. and Miss Jenks, S. Horton, Wm. Gage, J. E. Jackson, Mrs. N. F. Tul er, J. D. Williams, H. P. S. Andrews, Chas. F. Clarkson and lady, Miss Mary S. Moore, F. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Munson and 4 children.

By steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Cockburn, F. R. Douglas, R. Norton, S. N. Coor, Jean Mullen, James Redman, J. Jawson, H. Williams, F. Rockets, J. Kennedy.

Passengers Sailed.

By steamship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—Louis Pomyery Dennings Gomez, Nicholas Arce, Jose Tenell, Ashley W. Cole, N. Samuel, Richard Stocks, James Tamesedy, Mrs. Fanny George and child, Joseph H. Caux, Manuel Lamors, Francisco Sanchez, Salvador Freitas, Richard Waldel, Joseph M. Partridge, Custavia Finger, Charles Rubio and servant, David Baldwin, J. Carlos Mesia, Jose Gayay, Bernardo Lorenzo Gonzalez, Y. Ruiz, Vandricha Louis, Mrs. V. Louis and 4 children, Mrs. Dolores Arce, Jose Ortiz, Antonio Rotundelli, Andres, Juan B. Mollinelli and child, Antonio Rotundelli, Wm. Miller, Ogelio A. Yarini, Michael Maloney, Jas. C. Parker.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Gazettes and papers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting a written authority of J. W. SIMPSON, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Sun, evening World, and Herald, Tribune and New-Yorker Recorder, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7:04	Sun sets	4:24
Moon rises	12:49	Moon sets	12:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1:24	Gov. Island	1:18
Hell Gate	3:45		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

Obituary.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.) Schyrenn, Hamburg, Kuhlardt & Co.; Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; City Point, Crowell, Omoa, Harrison and Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr., W. C. Liddle, McCue, Philadelphia, James Hand; Pantia, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frank Pierce, Philadelphia, City of Limerick, (Br.) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Leo, Deadhorse, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., H. B. Morgan; Ashland, Ingraham, Charleston, H. B. Morgan & Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Gaspee, Walden, Boston.

Ship Arkwright, Cushing, San Francisco, George Salem.

Brig Wm. Muir, (Br.) Ford, Liverpool, N. S., Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; Bath, (Br.) Bulkeley, Cock & Co.; Falmouth, for orders, H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Schrs. Hattie Dodge, Freeman, Barbados, H. W. Lout & Co.; A. R. Ba